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Peace and Good Will

These are the Christmas mottoes! Of the two words, Goodwill is the larger!

The Heavenly Father asks us to have goodwill to all! "If you love them that love you, what thank have you?"

So this is the time to love our enemies, to love those who are unlovely and disagreeable, to love those who have few to care for or notice them.

Hold Them To It

We hope every penalty laid upon Germany will be fully exacted. When Germany has paid all she will not have suffered half her just deserts.

Think what a difference there is between her condition and that of France and Belgium! No foot of her soil invaded, no factory destroyed, no city ravaged, no cattle driven off, no children starved. Germany is all ready to resume the pursuits of peace, while it will take France and Belgium generations to repair the ravages of war. Let Germany be welcomed back into the League of Nations when she repents, but let her pay the just penalties for harm done in the war.

When Shall They Be Civilized?

No people can be called civilized till they arrange for all persons accused of wrong to have a fair trial and acquittal or punishment according to due forms of law.

Our Southern States have not reached this point. In every one of the former slave states not only Negroes but others as well are liable at any time to be falsely accused, seized by excited ruffians, and put to death by torture. Lynch law has some excuses at times in frontier places, but in old states like Georgia and the Carolinas it is nothing but the sign of barbarity. On the frontier there may be no court of justice, or danger that the court may be overridden. Even this is no excuse for lynching and torture. But in our Southern states there is all the machinery for punishing any guilty Negro by law—no Negro ever was acquitted when there was a shadow of evidence against him. They only lynch because it gratifies the cruel, savage, inhuman spirit that is in too many Southern men. But a better day is at hand. Let us start a new record for 1920!

Dr. Ross' Addresses

On Sunday evening, November 30, Dr. G. A. Johnston Ross spoke to the students. His subject was the secret of acquiring personal influence over men: the secret of success.

There were, said the speaker, three leading conditions of success. The first was the right cultivation of what is known as will power. Young men see that successful persons have about them a certain momentum or drive, but young men are very often apt to mistake the secret of this. The secret does not lie, said the speaker, in blustering pushfulness or in a bull-like thrust of purpose. We do not strengthen our wills, he said, by any practice of bullying other people. Such devices for strengthening the will only lead to collapse, and the speaker gave from history and biography instances of this sudden and humiliating collapse of over trained wills. The real secret, he said, lay elsewhere. We have noticed that certain quiet persons have power over us. Not because they are aggressive, but because they suggest an area or source of power behind them, a something more than themselves whose spokesmen and servants they are. These quiet people have behind them a reservoir of power, so that although they exercise tremendous pressure upon others, yet they themselves are quite obviously derived and dependent. The best illustration of this,

said the speaker, is Jesus of Nazareth. The biography of Him which most insists on His royal authority is the biography which most often tells us that He spoke and acted, not from Himself, but from a power behind Him. "The things that I speak unto you, I speak not of Myself, but the Father that dwelleth in Me, He doeth the works."

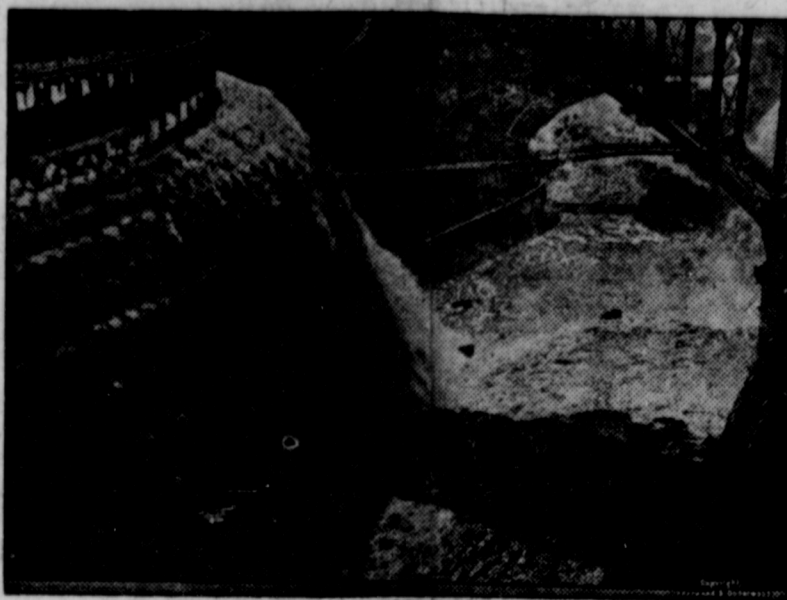
It was this suggestion of an infinity and power behind Him that made Jesus the power He was. And each of us, to a certain degree, may make use, as Jesus did, of his hinterland and reservoir of power for which the religious name of God. The man and woman who really control others in the end are the men and women of God, of faith and deep in communion with Him who is the holy bedrock of our life and who are concerned, not to manifest themselves but to make divine power effective in the world, and not merely to glorify themselves.

2. The second secret of success is the management of ideas. The young people see that successful men are men of brains or ideas, who succeed in putting these ideas to work, and getting other men to accept them. But there again a fatal blunder may be made. It is not learning, or knowledge alone, that in the end are authoritative, so much as wisdom. Now, wisdom is the ascendancy of the man whose thoughts are high and broad and sound, because he has absorbed the best ideas, i. e.: the best judgment on men and things, and expresses these judgments to others. In other words, the truly great man is not the learned professor but the man who is reliable, on whom one may rely for a sound, restrained and wise judgment upon any critical situation, and if the man be willing frankly to give us the benefit of these judgments, we count him a man indeed. Of course we turn from the miser of good counsel, the niggard of good words, just as we turn from the miser in wealth. But the man we honor is the man who frankly and kindly passes on to us the best he knows, and who gives us the impression that he has derived his judgments on life from the fellowship with the best of all minds.

3. The third condition of success is the presence of kindness in our life. To play a lone hand is to play

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NEW YORK'S WATER GOING TO WASTE



For the first time in 14 years, or since the dam was completed, water is flowing over the spillway of the huge Cornell dam, Croton, N. Y., which forms Croton lake, a part of the New York water supply system. With five inches of water going over the spillway, it is estimated that the city is losing about 2,000,000,000 gallons of water every 24 hours, or enough to supply Manhattan and the Bronx for a week.

Kentucky News

Somerset.—Roy E. Eads, of this city, has sold the Crab Orchard Sun to E. E. Hickman.

Crab Orchard.—While chopping wood, Herman Dyehouse split open his left foot with an ax.

Frankfort.—A. S. Cooper, of Somerset, was elected chairman of the new State Railroad Commission.

Cynthiana.—A sun-rise prayer meeting launched the Baptist drive for \$20,000 in the national campaign.

Lawrenceburg.—Two barrels of whisky rewarded thieves who forced an entrance into the John Dowling distillery.

Livingston.—L. J. Driskill has threshed out 200 bushels of soy beans which were the by-product of a field of corn.

Paducah.—Dark tobacco averaged \$25, highest for the season, and one crop caused excitement when bid to \$29.25.

Winchester.—While seated at the breakfast table, George Fox, 65, died from the rupture of a blood vessel in the brain.

Owenton.—Jesse Jackson, 21, died from injuries received in a collision between his auto and that of Louis Alexander.

Versailles.—Robert Montgomery sold three crops of tobacco at 45, 50 and 60 cents, and Dennis Harp sold one crop at 50 cents.

Maysville.—Mrs. Cecil Gray cut her throat with her husband's razor, first writing a note exonerating every one from blame.

Richmond.—An operation saved the life of little Jimmy Livengood, Berea, who swallowed a James D. Black campaign button.

Lancaster.—Benjamin Grimes, 72, who killed Jim Grimes, his nephew, February 9, was given 20 years in the penitentiary.

Mt. Sterling.—Edwin Foster Richardson, 9 months old, was found dead in his bed at the home of his parents on Queen street.

Falmouth.—C. H. Lee, for 25 years cashier of the Pendleton bank, was elected president to succeed J. B. Thomas, deceased.

Paris.—H. R. Baker was held to the grand jury on a charge of giving a cold check in payment for an automobile, which he later sold.

Versailles.—Sylvester Boston, who received the contents of his shotgun in his leg while hunting, is believed to be out of danger.

Madisonville.—Passage of the \$500,000 bond issue insures construction of federal highways east and west through this county.

Owensboro.—A world record was established when Pryor leaf was sold at 60 cents, and general sales were strong at around 19 cents.

Catlettsburg.—Under a requisition just issued Norman Holbrook will be brought back from Indiana to answer a charge of bigamy.

Lexington.—Berkshire hogs from the College of Agriculture won second money at the Chicago International Livestock Exposition.

Taylorville.—This place was flooded for fourteen hours as a result of the overflow of Salt river, but damage has not been extensive.

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U. S. News

It will be remembered that Associate Justice Brandeis who read the constitutionality of the War Time prohibition Law is a native of Kentucky, and a former resident of Louisville.

Liquor men are puzzled as to what to do with the 9,500,000 gallon of whisky stored in Louisville and 30,000,000 more that is held throughout the State. If it is kept, it is subject to government tax.

The State Department was notified Monday that Frederick Hugo, the American recently seized by the bandits of Mexico and held for ransom of \$10,000, had been released and returned to Muzquiz. The Villistas did not receive the ransom money.

President Tracy W. Guthrie of the Hillman Coke and Coal Company told the coal investigating committee of the Senate that one clause in the proposition urged by the miners and accepted by President Wilson would double the 14 percent raise which Dr. Garfield thought justified.

A mediator in the affairs between United States and Mexico has offered his services and the services of his country. He is Gabriel Terra, minister of foreign relations from Uruguay. This news comes from Mexico City and not from Washington.

Permission has been asked of the Supreme Court to institute original proceedings to test the constitutionality of the prohibition amendment and to join the New Jersey Federal authorities from enforcing it. This request comes from the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of New Jersey.

A bill defining radicalism and designed to force the Department of Labor to arrest and deport all members of the I. W. W. and like organizations was introduced in the House on Tuesday by the immigration committee. The bill states that "any alien enemy who is a member of, contributes to, loans money to, or is affiliated with any organization preaching, advocating, or forwarding the teaching of sabotage, the overthrow of organized government, the killing of or assault upon, any government official or the unlawful damage to, or destruction of property, would be liable to arrest and deportation."

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS PROHIBITION LAW

By unanimous decision the Supreme Court sustained the constitutionality of the War Time Prohibition act on December 15. The decision was read by Associate Justice Brandeis. He said that there was "no basis for the contention that President Wilson's statement, in his message vetoing the prohibition enforcement act that the war had come to an end, was a proclamation announcing the termination of the war." He also further declared that the signing of the armistice did not bring to an end the war powers of Congress. Attention was called to the fact that the rail-

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STRIKE ENDED ON WILSON TERMS

Leaders Accept 14 Per Cent Increase and Commission Offer.

OFFICIAL ORDER SENT OUT

Acting President Lewis Issues Statement in Which He Says the President's Proposal Only One With Definite Offer.

Indianapolis, Dec. 11.—The strike of 400,000 bituminous coal miners of the country was settled here when the general committee of the United Mine Workers of America agreed to accept the plan offered by President Wilson.

Acting President Lewis of the United Mine Workers announced that telegraphic orders had been sent to the 4,000 miner's locals throughout the country, instructing the miners to return to work at once.

A reconvened convention of the officials of the various miners' unions throughout the country will be called in Indianapolis as soon as the work has been fully resumed in the mines. Mr. Lewis announced, during which a full and complete explanation of the action of the officials in settling the strike will be made.

Statement by Lewis.

Following is the announcement of the settlement of the coal strike made public by Mr. Lewis:

"The United Mine Workers representatives agreed to accept the president's proposal as a basis of settlement of the strike. They did so because it provides a definite, concrete and practical method by which adequate consideration and a proper adjustment of their claim for an increase in wages and improved conditions of employment may be brought about. The United Mine Workers have full confidence in the president of the United States and a profound regard for his will and judgment.

"The president's proposal differs from any proposal heretofore made, in that it leaves nothing in doubt, so far as a plan of adjustment and the details thereof is concerned. The scheme proposed by Doctor Garfield left no hope for the mine workers other than the acceptance of an increase in mining prices of 14 per cent. The president's proposal provides that this amount of advance is preliminary and that the tribunal which he will set up will have full authority to consider further questions of wages and working conditions as well as the profits of operators and proper prices for coal, readjusting both wage and profits if it shall so decide. It further provides that the commission will have authority to settle internal questions peculiar to each district, all of which are of very great importance to the mine workers.

"The commission will make its report within 60 days unless some unsurmountable difficulties arise which prevent it from doing it and the commission will have the authority to fix the date when any award they make will become effective.

Expects Full Justice.

"The president's plan further provides that upon a general resumption of operations, the status quo will be maintained, that is, all mine workers will return to work with an increase in wages amounting to 14 per cent upon the same basis which obtained on October 31, 1919. Neither operators nor miners will be allowed to change the basis and no discrimination by the coal operators will be permitted.

"It was these specific features of the president's proposition which made it acceptable to the international officers of the United Mine Workers when submitted to them through the attorney general and Secretary Tumulty in Washington on Saturday, December 6.

"We are accepting the president at his word, feeling confident that he will appoint a tribunal composed of fair minded men who will give full and complete recognition to the justice of the mine workers' claims. Besides, it is fair to assume that the public will not only insist that full justice be accorded the mine workers but also accept the findings of the tribunal appointed by the president of the United States as a fair and equitable determination of all the issues involved."

TO HALT REDS ON BORDER

Troops Instructed to Prevent Threatened Invasion of Russian Radicals From Mexico.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Immigration officials on the border were instructed by Anthony Caminetti, commissioner general of immigration, to forward a report on the threatened invasion from Mexico of 50 Russian bolsheviks and 150 Mexican I. W. W. Mr. Caminetti expressed little concern as to the ability of the immigration officials to cope with such a situation in view of the strength of the United States troops on the border.

World News

Clemenceau, the French member of the Peace Conference, recently crossed the Channel for a conference in England with Lloyd George, a representative from Italy and the American ambassador, J. W. Davis. The trip was an unusual one and made in rough weather, but the purpose is said to be important. There is evidence that several of the most vexing problems following the war were under discussion and the results may be far-reaching.

No change has occurred with regard to the Peace Treaty and the Senate, but it is rumored that the conference in London considered the matter, and there is possibility that the Allies may be willing to accept a part, at least, of the reservations rather than have the United States remain outside of the League of Nations that must stand responsible for the enforcement of the terms of peace.

A recent request on the part of the Allies that United States troops should take part in the further occupation of Germany, in case a need should arise, led to the question whether or not our nation could take part in enforcing terms of a treaty to which they are not a party. It is situations like this that bring out the unusual position in which we are placed.

President Wilson has indicated that he desires to handle the Mexican problem himself. A visit made upon the President by several members of the Senate, to see if he was able to act in so grave a matter, resulted in the opinion that he could be relied on to take the lead. If there had been any doubt the letter which he wrote the Senate on his constitutional rights would have settled the point.

Germany seems finally to have agreed to sign the protocol to the treaty, in spite of her protests and the assertion of Noske, the ablest member of the German Cabinet, that he would never do it, no matter what might come. Protocols, or postscripts to treaties, are quite usual and often are necessary to define indefinite articles or to provide means for enforcement of terms of the treaty.

England is stirred up over the matter of temperance. The treatment of the American representative of the Anti-saloon League shows resentment over foreign interference, but there is a widespread feeling that a change of some kind is needed very badly. It seems probable that a bill will come before the House of Commons, advocating government management of liquor interests, such as existed for many years in Norway.

The German newspaper editor and Socialist, Max Hardin, in reviewing the four volumes which include the documentary record of the government with notes by the Kaiser on the margins, says that enough is already before the public to make clear that Germany was ruled by a mad man. German opinion, to say the least, is coming to realize that the Emperor was not the divinely led ruler they supposed him to be.

The trial of the former Emperor of Germany is still under discussion. England holds firmly for it. Holland has not yet given reason to believe she will surrender the Emperor to his judges, but the matter has come up for the first time in the Dutch Chamber of Deputies in the speech of a member who showed clearly that Holland should not retain him if the call came for a surrender.

The Japanese are sending to Siberia an additional force of soldiers. This is due to the recent gains made by the Bolsheviks and the retreat of the conservative leaders far to the east in Siberia. Japan has always considered it as her part in the fulfillment of her duty to the Allies to safeguard their interests in the Asiatic field. She welcomes the chance, as it will lead to an increase in her prestige and give her recognition as the leader in the Orient.

Reports from the conference in London indicate that the Allies have finally decided to leave Russia to decide her own fate. They do not

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General College News

MESSIAH CONCERT

Of all the Berea traditions there is none more beautiful or inspiring than the rendering of the "Messiah" at every Christmas time. It is the biggest musical event of the year and is anticipated from season to season by all music-lovers, with the keenest pleasure.

Monday night, December 15, the Harmonia Society gave Berea and her visiting friends a treat that will long be remembered for its artistic excellence and spiritual power. The solos this year were sung by four artists from Cincinnati—Mrs. Mary Ann Kaufman Brown, soprano; Mrs. Florence Evans, alto; Mr. Joseph Scheuke, tenor; Mr. John Dodd, bass. Each soloist had a special message, and each gave it so sympathetically, so personally, that it was like the communion of friends with friends. As a student, when asked which soloist he liked best, aptly replied, "The one that was singing!" so all who listened felt—each was best, though all were different.

The chorus was excellent. Under Professor Rigby's careful leadership the presentation was precise, unified and artistic; and the parts were so well balanced that the marvelous beauty of the music of the choruses was brought out to its fullest extent. This year the choruses were ably supported by several musical instruments giving the effect of an orchestra. Mrs. Hutchins and Mrs. Peck played the violin parts; Dr. Dudley, the horn, and Mr. Taylor the organ. These added very appreciably to the pleasure of the evening. Mr. Taylor's beautiful interpretation of the "Pastoral Symphony" always remains one of the finest memories of the occasion.

In spite of the fact that many students had already gone home for vacation, the Chapel was well filled with an audience that showed, by its attentiveness and by its enthusiastic applause, that the efforts of the Society were deeply appreciated, and that the "Messiah" has become better known and better loved this year than ever before.

THE PEACE TREATY

"We, the undersigned, have undertaken to promote a referendum of college sentiment of the country concerning the peace treaty. It is realized that many colleges have held straw ballots on this subject, but the statements of the question have in most instances differed and afforded no opportunity to obtain an accurate and comparative expression of the Intercollegiate point of view. That plan is that on January 13th, every college and university in the country will be asked to take a vote of its Faculty on the one hand, and its student body on the other, in which each member of the College Community will be asked to declare himself Yes or No on:

"Proposition I. I favor the ratification of the League and Treaty without amendments or reservations."

"Proposition II. I am opposed to the ratification of the League and Treaty in any form."

"Proposition III. I am in favor of the ratification of the League and Treaty, but only with the specified reservations as voted by the majority of the Senate."

"Proposition IV. I favor any compromise on the reservations which will make possible immediate ratification of the Treaty and the League."

The Committee will forward detailed suggestions as to how the vote should be carried on. It is urged that between now and January 13, the utmost discussion of the situation should be stimulated in your institution. If possible, public debate and mass meetings of the students and faculty at which the different points of view will be presented, should be held.

Signed

Frederic P. Benedict, Editor in Chief, Columbia Spectator.
John M. Harlan, Chairman, Daily Princetonian.
Briton Hadden, Chairman, Yale Daily News.
Fifield Workum, President, Harvard Crimson.

NICOTINE AS A POISON

Tobacco belongs to the same botanical family as belladonna and hyoscyamus. In tobacco there are several alkaloids, the most important of which is nicotine, a very poisonous oily fluid. The amount of nicotine found varies in different brands of tobacco, just as some opium bearing plants contain more morphine than others and certain belladonna more atropine than

College Department

ORATORICAL CONTEST

The Annual Oratorical Contest was held on Tuesday evening, December 16, in the College Chapel. Dean Karl T. Waugh presided. There were four contestants from the two literary societies of the College Department. One young man who had prepared an oration was sick and unable to appear. Below is a list of subjects and orators:

"Bolshevism and Americanization," John H. Welsh.

"The Downfall of Despotism," Thomas B. Howard.

"Americanization of America by Educating Labor," C. McCoy Franklin.

"Reconstructional Immigration," John Albright.

The judges, Drs. J. W. Raine, C. R. Raymond, and J. R. Robertson, gave first place to Mr. Franklin and second to Mr. Welsh. They stated that in their judgment there was but little difference in the standing of the two men and that it was difficult to make a decision between the two for first place. The decision, however, seemed to be pleasing to the audience.

All of the young men did creditably. The orations were well prepared and on live subjects. There was room for improvement on the part of some in memorizing.

Friday night, December 12, all the students in the College were entertained in one way or another. The Freshman Class had its last social in the Girls' Gymnasium, while the Sophomores and Juniors were entertained by the Seniors in Ladies Hall.

The try out for the basketball Varsity team was made last Saturday morning in the Tabernacle. Six of the College men won places on the team.

The first basketball game of the season was played between the Freshman and the Senior Classes, Saturday afternoon. The score was 19 to 6 in favor of the Senior Class.

The College Department did not attend Chapel in its regular place Sunday night. As it was the last Sunday night in the term, there was United Chapel, Dr. Raymond preaching to all departments.

others. It is said certain tobaccos contain 6 percent nicotine, others 2 percent, others six parts per 10,000, and others none at all.

There are those who say there is no nicotine in tobacco smoke. They say it is consumed by the heat. Others say some nicotine is not burned, being only volatilized, and that which is burned is converted into pyridin, a product almost as poisonous as nicotine.

Be that as it may, the person smoking for the first time gets a taste of the effect of nicotine. He is nauseated, dizzy, thoroughly relaxed, and his skin is covered with cold sweat. These are the milder effects of nicotine. In its fuller effects are catalogued vomiting, gastric irritation, muscular weakness, tremor.

Nicotine, given in large doses, produces almost instant death. Potter says:

"It is one of the most powerful and rapidly acting poisons known, death occurring in less than three minutes from paralysis of the heart and respiration."

He tells of a death in which the individual dropped to the floor instantly, "with a wild stare, a deep sigh," followed by instant death.

As little as one-fifteenth of a grain has proved fatal to human beings. If a person has taken a large dose of nicotine, there is no use in thinking of things to do. Death is almost instantaneous. If the dose is smaller, tannin is given, if any is at hand, and the stomach is emptied with a pump. If no pump is accessible, tickling the back of the throat with a finger or a feather will suffice. Strychnine is the drug used to antagonize the effects of nicotine. Nicotine causes one to be limp. Strychnine produces nervous and muscular tension.

—Dr. W. A. Evans

DURABLE ROAD SAVES MONEY

Saving of Eight Cents Per Ton Mile Can Be Effectuated in Transportation Costs Alone.

The report of the joint congressional committee which investigated highway economics in 1914 shows that a saving of eight cents per ton mile can be effected in transportation costs when a road is lifted from the dirt to the durable class. This does not take into account increased real estate valuations or social advantages resulting from the improvement.

Normal Department

On Friday night, December 12, the Philomathean and Union literary societies held their joint meeting for the year. The Excelsior and Appalachie societies were invited to be present. The program was very interesting and showed that the societies are making good progress. A play entitled, "A Perplexing Situation," was given by both the boys and girls of the two societies. The "Dramatic Situations" arose because of a statement made by a gentleman to his wife and daughters that women could not possibly refrain from talking and rashly offered them \$75 each if they would not speak once during the day. This was immediately accepted. When the servants wanted to know something and asked, the ladies remained silent. The servants, thinking that they had been stricken dumb, spread the news over town. When callers came, they were met with nods and gestures. At six o'clock, the gentlemen permitted the women to loosen their tongues.

The students are leaving for the Christmas vacation now. They are all glad to get a short vacation and most of them will return for the winter term with renewed enthusiasm after the short respite from their studies.

Miss Ella Reid was called home suddenly by the death of her grandmother. We extend to her our deepest sympathy.

Foundation School

FOUNDATION GIRLS GRADUATION EXERCISES

The eighteen Foundation girls, who received the training in Home Science in the Country Homes this fall term, received their certificates Monday morning at the Foundation chapel.

Several workers were present to see the exercises. Miss Bowersox gave a short address, setting forth the importance of training for girls in home-making as the most valuable part of their education.

After Miss Merrow presented the certificates, the girls of the class sang a selection, the words of which were composed by Miss Ethel West, who has charge of one of the country homes.

The names of the girls who received certificates are:

Ethel Alcorn, Thelma Buckner, Gladys Couch, Vivian Couch, Bertha Lanham, Flora Price, Hortense Taylor, Eula Wagers, Ruth Daniels, Valeria Harlow, Zora Harlow, Erin Higgins, Gladys Gray, Evelyn Morgan, Bennie Metcalf, Virginia Prince, Allie Saylor, Sallie Saylor.

SCHOOL OUTLOOK GOOD

Indications throughout Missouri, Arkansas and Kentucky are that Savings plans inaugurated by the United States Treasury Department, under the direction of the Savings Division, will in the year 1920 accomplish more than in the two years previous.

Especially is this true of the schools, which will under the revised plans be given special attention. The Government realizes that the school pupil of today will be the business man and man of affairs tomorrow, and the early training will be reflected throughout his entire life.

WHERE'S 'BOOZE' MONEY GOING?

What is becoming of the dimes and the dollars that—until the advent of war-time and national prohibition—kept the cashiers in some hundreds of thousands of bar-rooms and saloons chiming a constant tune.

Uncle Sam's researchers have decided that more than nine-tenths of the cash that formerly went for booze and beer now finds its way into four channels.

The savings banks come first. They catch it, it is estimated, approximately 50 percent of this money.

Next come soft drink and ice cream dispensaries, moistening and cooling many millions of parched throats.

The movies rank third, apparently because they offer "some place to go" to those who can no longer loaf at the bars, and perhaps also because they offer diversions that help keep one's mind off his thirst.

Candy and sweetmeats are fourth in the list, and tobacco, fifth; but the influence of prohibition on tobacco consumption has been comparatively small.—W. B. Hunt.

Inexpensive Fun.

Probably complaining about everything all the time does no real good, but it seems to be about the only way we can have any fun at all and still live within our means.—Ohio State Journal.

The Kris Kringle Chariot

By EDITH RANSOM AVERILL

(Copyright.)



ROSY-cheeked school-boy on his new red sled sped down the long snow-clad hill. A dozen gayly chattering girls tripped towards the lightly frozen pond with their skates. A farmer came into view with a wagon load of newly cut Christmas trees. Yuletide cheer was everywhere, but there was no responsive echo of its fervor in the hearts of John Lane and Martin Freer.

"I'm in accord with you completely," the latter was saying. "My son, Sidney, has the chance of his life to enter a law career in the city. Since he fell in love with your half niece and ward, Edna, he seems to have lost all ambition of making his way outside of winning her."

"A foolish fancy," declared John Lane. "Edna is too young to think of marrying."

"We are going to send Edna away to a private boarding school after the holidays," he continued, "and that will probably end the affair."

Meantime Edna Merrill pined in her prisonlike solitude and Sidney sought to devise a way to get word to her.

At their last meeting he had said, "no matter what comes, they shall not part us."

"They are going to send both of us away, widely apart," mourned Edna. "Oh, don't let them do it!" and Sidney replied, "Have you the faith to believe in me, to act with me without question if I find a way to defeat two old men, who have forgotten what love means?"

"I have given you my heart solely and trustfully," answered Edna stanchly.

"Then you shall hear from me when I have matured all my plans," promised Sidney.

There was a certain solace for Sidney in climbing the high garden wall at the rear of the Lane grounds and gazing up at the window of the room that held his heart's treasure. He had a note written detailing his plans and hopes, and he had almost despaired of delivering it, when, the afternoon before Christmas, he observed that the window was open.

Sidney added a few lines to the note, gathered up a handful of snow, enclosed the note in the white sphere, aimed, let fly and it passed through the open window.

The note had suggested the elopement and Edna had previously discussed. He had added a line, "I will be in the lane at eight o'clock. Don't fail me."

There was a light in that upper window, now closed, when Sidney returned, and the lamp was set in a peculiar way. Across the frosted inside of a pane two words had been scratched, reading: "At eight."

A few minutes later the light was extinguished and a speeding figure crossed the garden, unlocked a rear door in the wall and the lovers were united.

"Quick," spoke Sidney. "It is a question of getting to a friend of mine, a clergyman at Amherst."

He clasped Edna's arm and they hurried down the lane.

The lane the fugitives were now in was deep with snow. As they neared a large barn within which showed a light Sidney drew Edna through its open door.

"We must hide for a spell," he said, and, as quite breathless, they entered the great rambling structure, they stared in amazement at a scene strange and striking.

In its center was what looked like an old circus chariot. There was gilt and holly and evergreen trimming in profusion. Four horses were attached and upon a sort of throne in the center was seated a gorgeously attired Santa Claus.

"We'll better start," spoke one of the men, "if we want to get to Amherst before everybody is abed," and catching sight of a sign on the chariot Sidney was made aware of the fact that to advertise a new soap this modern publicity van was touring the district, giving away samples as holiday presents.

"Step into that low space at the back," he whispered to Edna. "We shall be safe there."

When the unique Santa Claus vehicle arrived at the edge of Amherst, the fluttering lovers left it unnoticed. There was a hurried walk to the home of a clergyman.

The same telegram was sent by the happy bride and bridegroom to John Lane and Martin Freer. It read:

"Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Freer wish their loving friends a Merry, Merry Christmas."

SENATE CHALLENGED BY THE PRESIDENT

REFUSES TO ACT FIRST TO RECALL ISSUE—HITCHCOCK SAYS PARTY LEADERS BACK MOVE

After Final Verdict of Wilson is Apparent—Announcement is Said to Answer Lodge—Lenroot Offers Pleas of Mild Reservationists.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—President Wilson will make no offer of compromise nor concession to the Senate majority on the peace treaty. Announcement to that effect was made at the White House. The announcement, while not in the form of a personal statement from the President, unquestionably was dictated by him. It was as follows:

"It was learned from the highest authority at the Executive offices that the hope of the Republican leaders of the Senate that the President presently would make a move which will relieve the situation with regard to the treaty is entirely without foundation. He has no compromise or concession of any kind in mind, but intends, so far as he is concerned, that the Republican leaders of the Senate shall continue to bear the undivided responsibility for the fate of the treaty and the present condition of the world in consequence of that fate."

The "no surrender" defiance of the President to the Senate majority, while not wholly unexpected, caused deep interest when the news of it spread among the Senate leaders. It was construed as indicating the unalterable determination of the President to permit the treaty of peace and the League of Nations covenant to die, unless the Senate submits to him an agreement which he feels that he can accept. Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, minority leader in the Senate, declared that he thought the President's stand to be entirely consistent, and he denied that in any way "divorced" the Chief Executive from his party in the Senate.

"The President entirely is in accord with any idea of what is right," said the Nebraska Senator. "The matter is in the Senate and should be attended to by the Senate. That is one reason the Democrats came forward and offered a solution. We are willing to meet the Republicans in an effort to reach a settlement. Our position entirely coincides with the President's. He brought the treaty to the Senate. The treaty has not been acted upon; it is unamended. The President did his duty when he presented the treaty to the Senate. Now it is for the Senate to do its duty. I think that absolute necessity will bring about an agreement. I do not believe it will be possible to go on without a compromise."

The tone of the President's statement quite generally was thought to have been provoked by Senator Cabot Lodge's statement in the Senate that there could be no ratification without surrender on the part of the President.

Yank Ships Ply 41 Ocean Lanes.

Washington.—The American flag has been restored to 41 of the world's great ocean trade routes, the Shipping Board's records in its annual report to Congress. Most of the ships are plying transatlantic and South American lanes, the report said, but part of them are in waters where the Stars and Stripes has not been seen on commercial vessels for more than a generation. Distribution of the Government fleet of 1,230 vessels, aggregating 6,791,080 tons, shows 236 vessels in the Northern Europe trade. The transatlantic trade was next, with 197 ships of 1,204,953 tons engaged in the food-relief service, and 176 ships with a tonnage of 1,175,614 were still in use by the army on June 30 last.

Sale of Wooden Ships Favored.

New York.—Sale to private purchasers of all Government-owned wooden vessels and of steel vessels under 6,000 dead-weight tons is recommended by the Merchants' Association of New York in response to a referendum questionnaire received from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Exception is provided for steel ships adapted to ocean going or coastwise traffic, since such vessels in foreign hands might be prejudicial to steel ships dedicated exclusively to American commerce.

Steel Mills To Reopen.

Youngstown, O.—With release of emergency coal orders, steel mills in this territory are preparing to resume operations on a larger scale.

Woman Dies of Burns.

Bellefontaine, O.—Mrs. Banner Morgan, 39 years old, died of burns resulting from her attempt to hasten a fire with coal oil.

Workmen Use Boats To Reach Plant.

Evansville, Ind.—The high water from the flooded Ohio river now completely surrounds the municipal water-works plant, near this city, and workmen are forced to go to and from the plant in boats. The plant has enough coal on hand to keep it running until the high water has receded. The Ohio river has been rising steadily here for the past week or more. River men believe that a stage of about 43 feet will be reached. Both Green and Barren rivers, in Western Kentucky, continue to rise.

SENATE PASSES SUGAR MEASURE

Bill Extends Life of Equalization Board Another Year.

LOUISIANA MEN FIGHT BILL

Chairman Tausig of Tariff Board is Criticized by Senator Pomerene—Cummins Railroad Bill Called Bolshevik Plan.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The McNary bill, under which government control of sugar would be continued another year, was passed by the senate and sent to the house.

There was no record vote and Senators Ransdell and Gay of Louisiana, who led the opposition, made no further attempt to prevent a vote. Senator Gay made a brief address in opposition, ending the fight of several days against the measure.

Purchase and sale by the United States sugar equalization board both of foreign and domestic grown sugar is authorized by the bill, which would empower, but not direct, the president to continue the practice until December 31, 1920, if found necessary for the public good, and to secure fair prices and equal distribution. The bill specifies, however, that producers, refiners and distributors of sugar shall not be licensed, as has been the practice under the Lever food control law.

Under the bill the board's control over domestic sugar would be limited to September 30, 1920, when the beet and cane crops in this country come in. Senator Pomerene (Dem.), Ohio, criticized Chairman Tausig of the tariff board for opposing federal purchase of Cuban sugar last summer. Senator McNary said it could have been bought for 6½ cents a pound, and is now over ten cents.

"By adhering to the advice of a professional economist," Senator Pomerene said, "it will cost the American people three to four cents a pound more for sugar."

Calls Cummins Plan Bolshevik.

Attacking the Cummins railroad bill as "paternalistic and bolshevistic like the Plum plan," Senator McKellar (Dem.), Tennessee, told the senate, the government ought to restore the roads to their owners and let them work out their own program without legislation.

"The two bills in principle are identically the same," said Senator McKellar, referring to the Cummins measure and the Plum plan for tripartite control, "and in neither is the public's interest protected or guaranteed. They are about as near government ownership as it is possible to make them, without outwardly admitting it."

Senator McKellar argued that the railroads under government control and present rates had been making money since August, and that under the Cummins bill there must be an increase in rates when they are turned back.

Senator King (Dem.), Utah, interrupting Senator McKellar, asserted that the railroad administration had not maintained the roads at their former standard, and that money was being taken from maintenance funds and listed as profits. Once the government relinquished control, it must face claims for tens of millions damages, Senator King added, "because of the maladministration of the roads by the railroad administration."

CHARGE VIRGO WITH MURDER

Sheriff at Lawton, Mich., Formally Accuses Man in Tabor Case—Served With Warrant.

Lawton, Mich., Dec. 12.—A third person was charged with the murder of Maud E. Tabor Virgo when Andrew Lang, sheriff of the Van Buren county, served a warrant on Joseph Virgo, secret husband of the dead woman.

Virgo has been detained in the county jail for ten days on his own volition. Under persistent grilling on the part of Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Glenn E. Warner, he has maintained silence as to the part he played in the death through an illegal operation on his fifth wife and her child and her burial in the cellar of the Tabor home.

CHICAGO WINS G. O. P. MEET

National Convention to Nominate Candidate for Presidency to Open June 8.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Chicago was selected as the place for the Republican national convention next year and June 8 named as the date for the convention.

The selections were made by the Republican national committee. The contest for the convention city was narrowed to Chicago and St. Louis, and the vote was 44 for Chicago to 9 for St. Louis.

CHICAGO ASKS NIGHT RIDERS

City Council Asked for 100 Mounted Men to Curb Banditry in the City.

Chicago, Dec. 9.—One hundred night riders to patrol Chicago streets and ferret out criminals were asked for in an order introduced in the city council by Alderman Ross A. Woodhull of the Eighth ward.



The COW PUNCHER

By Robert J.C. Stead

Author of
"Kitcheners and other poems"

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—Living with his father on a small, badly managed ranch, David Eden has reached the age of eighteen with few educational advantages. An accident to the auto in which Dr. Hardy, eminent eastern physician, and his daughter Irene, are touring the country, brings a new element into his life. Dr. Hardy's leg is broken, and he is necessarily confined to his bed. Friendship, and something more, develops between Irene and David.

CHAPTER II.—Irene greatly enjoys the unconventional freedom of ranch life, and her acquaintance with David ripens into affection. On Dr. Hardy's recovery the young people part with the understanding that David will seek to improve his position in life and they will meet again.

CHAPTER III.—The sudden death of his father leaves David with practically nothing but the few bare acres of the ranch, the elder man having through years of dissipation wasted the income. His debts paid, David goes to the nearest town, determined to keep his promise to Irene by acquiring an education and making himself worthy of her. He secures the first work offered, driving a team for a coal dealer, and meets a man named Conrad, about his own age, by whom he is led into dissipation.

CHAPTER IV.—Naturally of clean mind, David determines to get away from his unwholesome surroundings, and Fate brings him into contact with Mr. Melvin Duncan, who sees the inherent good in the boy and welcomes him to his home, where he meets Edith, his host's pretty daughter, and begins the coveted education.

In subsequent lessons David was rapidly initiated into many matters besides parlor manners and conversation. Mr. Duncan placed the first and greatest emphasis upon learning to write and to write well. They had many philosophic discussions, in which the elder man sought to lead the younger to the acceptance of truths that would not fail him in the strain of after life, and when a conclusion had been agreed upon it was Mr. Duncan's habit to embody it in a copy for Dave's writing lesson.

As soon as Dave had learned to read a little Mr. Duncan took him one day to the public library, and the young man groped in amazement up and down the great rows of books. Presently a strange sense of inadequateness came over him. "I can never read all of those books, nor half of them," he said. "I suppose one must read them in order to be well informed."

Mr. Duncan appeared to change the subject. "You like fruit?" he asked.

"Yes, of course. Why?"

"When you go into a fruit store do you stand and say, 'I can never eat all of that fruit, crates and crates of it, and carloads more in the warehouse? Of course you don't. You eat enough for the good of your system and let it go at that. Now just apply the same sense to your reading. Read as much as you can think about, and no more. The trouble with many of our people is that they do not read to think but to save themselves the trouble of thinking. The mind, left to itself, insists upon activity. So they chloroform it."

Dave's talks with Mr. Duncan became almost nightly occurrences, either at the Duncan home or when he drove the family—for the master of the house often accompanied them—or when they met downtown, as frequently happened. And the boy was not slow to realize the broad nature of the task to which Mr. Duncan had set himself. His education was to be built of every knowledge and experience that could go into the rounding of a well-developed life.

The climax seemed to be reached when Mr. Duncan invited Dave to accompany him to a dinner at which a noted thinker, just crossing the continent, had consented to speak.

"It will be evening dress," said Mr. Duncan. "I suppose you are hardly fitted out that way?"

"I guess not," said Dave, smiling broadly. He recalled the half-humorous sarcasm with which the Metford gang referred to any who might be seen abroad in their "Hereford frocks." He had a sudden vision of himself running the gauntlet of their ridicule.

But Mr. Duncan was continuing. "I think I can fix you up," he said. "We must be pretty nearly of a size, and I have a spare suit." And almost before he knew it it was arranged that Dave should attend the dinner.

It was an eventful night for him. His shyness soon wore off, for during these months he had been learning to accept any new experience gladly.

And as he sat among this company of the best minds of the town he felt that a new world was opening before him. His good clothes seemed to work up in some way through his subconsciousness and give him a sense of capability. He was in the mental atmosphere of men who did things, and by conforming to their customs he had brought his mind into harmony with theirs, so that it could receive suggestions, and—who knows?—return suggestions. And he was made to think, think, think.

CHAPTER V.

The summer was not far gone when Dave, through an introduction furnished by Mr. Duncan, got a new job. It was in the warehouse of a wholesale grocery, trundling cases and sacks of merchandise. It was cleaner than handling coal, and the surroundings were more congenial and the wages were better—fifty dollars a month to begin.

"The first thing is to get out of the deadline," said Mr. Duncan. "I am not hoping that you will have found destiny in a wholesale warehouse, but you must get out of the deadline. As long as you shovel coal you will shovel coal. And you are not capable of anything better until you think you are."

"But I've liked it pretty well," said Dave. "As long as I was just working for my wages it was dull going, but it was different after I got to see that even shoveling coal was worth while. I suppose it is the same with groceries, or whatever one does. As soon as you begin to study what you handle, the work loses its drudgery. It isn't a man's job that makes him sick of his job; it's what he thinks of his job."

A light of satisfaction was in his teacher's eyes as Dave made this answer. Mr. Duncan had realized that he was starting late with this pupil, and if there were any short cuts to education he must find them. So he had set out deliberately to instill the

idea that education is not a matter of schools and colleges, or courses of reading, or formulae of any kind, but a matter of the five senses applied to every experience of life. And he knew that nothing was coarse or common that passed through Dave's hands.

Dave's energy and enthusiasm in the warehouse soon brought him promotion from truck hand to shipping clerk, with an advance in wages to sixty-five dollars a month. He was prepared to remain in this position for some time, as he knew that promotion depends on many things besides ability. Mr. Duncan had warned him against the delusion that man is entirely master of his destiny.

But Dave was not to continue in the grocery trade. A few evenings later he was engaged in reading in the public library. Mr. Duncan had directed him into the realm of fiction and poetry, and he was now feeling his way through "Hamlet." On the evening in question an elderly man engaged him in conversation.

"You are a Shakespearean student, I see?"

"Not exactly. I read a little in the evenings."

"I have seen you here different times. Are you well acquainted with the town?"

"Pretty well," said Dave, scenting that there might be a purpose in the questioning.

"Working now?"

Dave told him where he was employed.

"I am the editor of the Call," said the elderly man. "We need another man on the street; a reporter, you know. We pay twenty-five dollars a week for such a position. If you are interested you might call at the office tomorrow."

Dave hurried with his problem to Mr. Duncan. "I think I'd like the work," he said, "but I am not sure whether I can do it. My writing is rather—wonderful."

Mr. Duncan turned the matter over in his mind. "Yes," he said at length, "but I notice you are beginning to use the typewriter. When you learn that God gave you ten fingers, not two, you may make a typist. And there is nothing more worth while than being able to express yourself in English. They'll teach you that on a newspaper. I think I'd take it."

"Not on account of the money," he continued, after a little. "You would probably soon be earning more in the wholesale business. Newspaper men are about the worst paid of all professions. But it's the best training in the world, not for itself but as a step to something else. The training is worth while, and it's the training you want. Take it."

Dave explained his disadvantages to the editor of the Call. "I didn't want you to think," he said, with great frankness, "that because I was reading Shakespeare I was a master of English. And I guess if I were to write up stuff in Hamlet's language I'd get canned for it."

"We'd probably have a deputation from the Moral Reform league," said the editor with a dry smile. "Just the same, if you know Shakespeare you know English, and we'll soon break you into the newspaper style."

So almost before he knew it Dave was on the staff of the Call. His beat comprised the police court, fire department, hotels and general pick-ups.

Dave almost immediately found the need of acquaintanceships. The isolation of his boyhood had bred in him qualities of aloofness which had now to be overcome. He was not naturally a good "mixer"; he preferred his own company, but his own company would not bring him much news. So he set about deliberately to cultivate acquaintance with the members of the police force and the fire brigade and the clerks in the hotels. And he had in his character a quality of sincerity which gave him almost instant admission into their friendships. He had not suspected the charm of his own personality, and its discovery, feeding upon his new born enthusiasm for friendships, still further enriched the charm.

As his acquaintance with the work

of the police force increased Dave found his attitude toward moral principles in need of frequent readjustment. By no means a Puritan, he had nevertheless two sterling qualities which so far had saved him from any very serious misstep. He practiced absolute honesty in all his relationships. His father, drunken although he was in his later years, had never quite lost his sense of commercial uprightness, and Dave had inherited the quality in full degree. And Reenie Hardy had come into his life just when he needed a girl like Reenie Hardy to come into his life. . . . He often thought of Reenie Hardy, and of her compact with him, and wondered what the end would be. He was glad he had met Reenie Hardy. She was an anchor about his soul. . . . And Edith Duncan.

While the gradually deepening current of Dave's life flowed through the channels of coal heaver, freight handler, shipping clerk and reporter his waters were sweetened by the intimate relationship which developed between him and the members of the Duncan household. He continued his studies under Mr. Duncan's directions; two, three, and even four nights in the week found him at work in the comfortable den, or, during the warm weather, on the screened porch that overlooked the family garden. Mrs. Duncan, motherly, and yet not too motherly—she might almost have been an older sister—appealed to the young man as an ideal of womanhood. Her soft, well-modulated voice seemed to him to express the perfect harmony of the perfect home, and underneath its even tones he caught glimpses of a reserve of power and judgment not easily unbalanced. And as Dave's eyes would follow her the tragedy of his own orphaned life bore down upon him and he rebelled that he had been denied the start which such a mother could have given him.

"I am twenty years behind myself," he would reflect, with a grim smile. "Never mind. I will do three men's work for the next ten, and then we will be even."

And there was Edith—Edith who had burst so unexpectedly upon his life that first evening in her father's home. He had not allowed himself any foolishness about Edith. It was evident Edith was pre-empted, just as he was pre-empted, and the part of honor in his friend's house was to recognize the status quo. . . . Still, Mr. Allan Forsyth was unnecessarily self-assured. He might have made it less evident that he was within the enchanted circle while Dave remained outside. His complacency irritated Dave almost into rivalry. But the bon camaraderie of Edith herself checked any adventure of that kind. She was of about the same figure as Reenie Hardy—a little slighter perhaps; and about the same age; and she had the same quick, frank eyes. And she sang wonderfully. He had never heard Reenie sing, but in some strange way he had formed a deep conviction that she would sing much as Edith sang. In love, as in religion, man is forever setting up idols to represent his ideals—and forever finding feet of clay.

Dave was not long in discovering that his engagement as coachman was a device, born of Mr. Duncan's kindness, to enable him to accept instruction without feeling under obligation for it. When he made this discovery he smiled quietly to himself and pretended not to have made it. To have acted otherwise would have seemed ungrateful to Mr. Duncan. And presently the drives began to have a strange attraction of themselves.

When they drove in the two-seated buggy on Sunday afternoons the party usually comprised Mrs. Duncan and Edith, young Forsyth and Dave. Mr. Duncan was interested in certain Sunday-afternoon meetings. It was Mrs. Duncan's custom to sit in the rear seat for its better riding qualities, and it had a knack of falling about that Edith would ride in the front seat with the driver. She caused Forsyth to ride with her mother, ostensibly as a courtesy to that young gentleman—a courtesy which, it may be conjectured, was not fully appreciated. At first he accepted it with the good nature of one who feels his position secure, but gradually that good nature gave way to a certain testiness of spirit which he could not entirely conceal.

(Continued next week.)

Professional Enemies of Crocodile.
There are men whose business it is to catch crocodiles and who earn their living by that means. And whenever a human being has fallen a victim a professional crocodile catcher is asked to help to destroy the murderer, and a large reward offered him. The majority of natives will not interfere with the reptiles, or take any part in their capture, probably fearing if they do anything of the kind they themselves may some time or other suffer for it by being attacked by a crocodile.

To Clean Diamonds.
Diamond dust is a fine dust produced from cutting diamonds. It is extensively used by jewelers, chiefly for cleaning diamonds. It may be procured in any jewelry store, together with instructions for its use. Another quite satisfactory way to clean diamonds is to make a lather of soap, add a little ammonia and apply this cleansing preparation to the stones with a tooth brush.

Look for the Best.
Every man and woman on earth has some good quality, if you will only take the trouble to look for it.



The Mistletoe Kiss

By J. E. SHERWIN

(Copyright.)

HERE never was such a doll. It was the very acme of toy invention, classic of features, graceful of form, appeared in materials duplications of the latest modes of fashion. Flexible of joints, some inner mechanism moved eyes and lips, and then it talked—talked? Bless you! yes, in the clearest childish accents. No wonder it did all these things, for, when Warren Brill asked the price, the salesman replied:

"Seventy-five dollars, sir."

"Whew!" aspirated Roy Burton, who had accompanied Brill on his Christmas shopping tour.

"I'll take it," said the latter.

"Why, you've gone clear daffy," remonstrated Burton. "You've got no little ones at home."

"N-no, that's so," replied Warren in his diffident, hesitating way, "but, you see," and he grew flustered—"Miss Deere—"

"Oh, dear no!" answered Brill, and he fluttered like a frightened schoolboy. "I wouldn't dare to offer her a gift. I was thinking of presenting the doll to her little niece, Dorothy. I hope Miss Deere won't resent my taking such a liberty. Of course we're quite friendly—"

"Friendly!" interrupted Burton. "That's putting it mildly. Why, everybody knows you're in love with Nellie, and the way she favors your company shows how she regards you."

"Oh, do you think so, positively?" gasped Warren. His face was a vast map of longing hope. "You don't know how—how happy you make me. Just put the doll aside,"

to the salesman. "I shall want some special records made and I'll see you later."

"It's a bold scheme," soliloquized Warren, and proceeded straight back to the toy store. He sought out the salesman. "Now, as I understand it," he said, "a regular baby phonograph device inside the doll makes it say all those cute things, when you operate a button?"

"That's it," accented the clerk.

"And I can have a special record made?"

"Surely. We can attend to that for you."

Warren met Nellie on the street the day before Christmas, and she mentioned the fact that she had been very much disappointed as to the Christmas tree they had received, it being straggly and undersized.

"Why," spoke Warren eagerly, "I saw the finest lot of trees down at Chester only yesterday, Miss Deere. I haven't a thing to do the rest of the day. Won't you deputize me to help give the little ones a good time?"

Warren arrived at the Deere home with the tree and various packages. He helped Nellie trim the tree. He operated the talking doll to even the wonderment of Mr. and Mrs. Deere, who at ten o'clock indulgently retired.

Warren began to act nervous. He had placed a new record specially by his side, his finger on the button. Nellie was looping a string made to order inside the doll. He set it on a chair of holly near the folding doors. She looked at him strangely as he said:

"Miss Deere—Nellie, I have something to say to you—that is—yes—something to tell you, and can't say it. Won't you please listen to what my little friend here, the doll, will say for me, and then maybe—maybe you'll say something, too."

"Dear Nellie, I love you. I know that you are a star high above me, and the best man in the world unworthy of you; but I can give you every luxury and add the greatest one of all—love. Say it's not altogether hopeless."

Nellie blushed pearly red. Then she smiled slightly, almost quizzically. She moved four steps. They brought her directly under the mistletoe. Warren arose to his feet.

"Oh, Nellie!" he cried, "you—you didn't get under that mistletoe on purpose?"

She hung her head embarrassed, yet inviting. He stole to her, brave as a lion. He circled her waist with his arm. She snuggled closer; he pressed his lips to hers.

"Oh, a merry Christmas to all the world," he jubilated expansively, and in the accents there was the cheer of a happy, happy man.

DIPLOMATIC CORPS FAST FILLING UP

SEVERAL ENVOYS, HOWEVER, ARE WAITING TO BE PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT.

BRAZIL IS SENDING ALENCAR

Polish Minister, Prince Lubomirski, Purchases Former Austrian Embassy—Masaryk's Son Will Receive a Warm Welcome in Washington.

By JAMES P. HORNADAY.

Washington.—Several nations are, in a technical sense, without ambassadorial or ministerial representation here, and will continue to occupy that position until President Wilson regains his health sufficiently to receive the ambassadors and ministers who have come on. Lord Grey, the ambassador of Great Britain, has been here more than two months now and has not been able to present his credentials as ambassador to the president, although he presented them long ago to the state department. Baron de Cartier Marchienne has been here since early in September waiting for an opportunity to present his credentials as ambassador from Belgium, having been received as Belgian minister originally in April, 1917. Mr. Varela, the new minister from Uruguay, arrived with his wife and three children several weeks ago and has so far been unable to make his bow to the president.

Mr. Shidehara, ambassador of Japan, is another waiting to be received, as is also the Polish minister. Then the Italian and Peruvian ambassadors are already in this country and will soon be ready to be received, while the Brazilian ambassador and the ministers of Switzerland and Czechoslovakia will be here shortly. Also the new European governments that have not yet assigned ministers to Washington will be doing so before long. The president will hold a real reception by the time he is able to receive them, there will be so many to present their credentials.

Aleucar Coming From Brazil.

With the arrival of the Italian and Peruvian ambassadors, all of the embassies in Washington again have heads with the exception of the Brazilian. An ambassador from Brazil will arrive shortly. Augusto Cochrane de Aleucar has accepted an appointment to this post. Senor Aleucar was formerly Brazilian minister to Peru and recently held the post of undersecretary for foreign affairs. He is to sail for his post here within a month, coming by way of London. The Brazilian government has received assurances that he is acceptable. The services he rendered to the United States in the Peruvian negotiations when he was charge d'affaires to Peru are recalled. Then for the first time in months will all of the ambassadors assigned to Washington be "on the job."

For some time the diplomatic corps was a mere skeleton of its normal self, but there are few vacancies now among the foreign ministers and new ones are arriving all the time. The new Polish minister, Prince Lubomirski, recently arrived, and George Roussos, the minister of Greece, returned after an absence of ten months. The Polish minister has just purchased for his government the handsome residence at 2640 Sixteenth street, which was at one time the Austrian embassy.

Two New Ministers Coming.

Two new ministers are scheduled to come soon, that of Switzerland to replace Hans Sulzer, who asked some time ago to be relieved; and the minister of the new Czechoslovak republic. The Swiss envoy will be Maro Peter, a prominent lawyer of Geneva, and Frederick Stepanek has been selected to represent Czechoslovakia. That leaves only four legations actually without heads, though the ministers of three countries are absent abroad. The Portuguese minister, Viscount D'Alte, has gone home on a six months' leave of absence, and Dr. De Cespedes and Dr. Koo, envoys of Cuba and China, respectively, are abroad. Dr. De Cespedes will be home about the middle of December and Dr. Koo is expected almost any time now. The four countries without ministers assigned to Washington at this time are Panama, Honduras, Montenegro and Roumania.

It was with pleasure that Washington heard of the appointment of Jan Garrigue Masaryk, son of President Masaryk of the new Czechoslovak republic, as charge d'affaires of the Czechoslovak legation in this city. His father has so many friends in this country that the son is sure of a warm welcome.

Suffragists in Final Drive.

A final "drive" for the woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been started. The purpose of the drive is to stir up fresh interest in states that will act through special sessions of legislatures that are to be called shortly, or through regular sessions that will be held in January. Some of these conferences have already been held with good results, the women say. The conferences will be held during this month.

At no time has there been any doubt in the minds of the women who are managing the campaign that the amendment would eventually be ratified by three-fourths of the states, but recently there has been some question as to whether thirty-six states would ratify it in time to give the women a

chance in the presidential primaries of 1920. Twenty-one of the states have in one form or another made provision for choosing candidates for presidential nomination through the method of direct voting. The first of these presidential primaries will be held March in New Hampshire. From that date on they will come in rapid succession until the voters of the twenty-one states have expressed their preference.

In many of these twenty-one states the women have the right to vote through state enactment. In those states where they do not have this right they are exceedingly anxious to obtain it in time to participate in the primaries. The argument that they are making goes to the point that if they are to have the vote next November, when the presidential election will be held, they should have a voice in the choosing of candidates.

Want a Double Celebration.

The drive on, with the series of western conferences behind it, has in view the definite object of obtaining ratification of the amendment by the necessary three-fourths of the states by February 15, next year. On that date the centenary of Susan B. Anthony, the mother of the suffrage movement, will be celebrated. The suffrage leaders say that nothing could be more fitting than to combine with the celebration in memory of Susan B. Anthony a celebration expressing gratitude for the ratification of the constitutional amendment. The speakers that are going into the territory that needs attention are dwelling on the appropriateness of finishing the constitutional amendment on or before the date of the Anthony centenary.

Twenty states, or two more than half of the required number to ratify the amendment, have already given it their support. The intensive campaign that has just been started is to be felt in the far West, in the central West and in the South. Suffragists feel absolutely confident that the following states will ratify just as soon as their legislatures can get to work: Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, New Mexico, North Carolina, Vermont, West Virginia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Virginia, New Jersey and South Carolina, fourteen in all. This would bring the total affirmative votes for the amendment up to thirty-four, leaving only two additional votes to be obtained. The women say they have at least ten opportunities for these votes that will be lacking under their plan of computation.

Great Road Building Projects.

The United States has entered on an era of good roads building. Between July 1, 1918, and November 1, 1919, the agricultural department approved 1,345 road projects, involving the improvement of 12,159 miles, at an estimated cost of approximately \$181,143,644. Of this sum, approximately \$78,592,167 represents federal funds. Since the passage of the federal aid road act 1,927 projects have been approved. These call for the construction of 18,596 miles of road at an estimated cost of \$225,267,847, of which about \$55,498,140 will be borne by the federal government. Gratifying progress also has been made in connection with the national forest road work. From July 1, 1918, to November 1, 1919, 70 projects, involving 923 miles of road, were approved, and plans were completed for the improvement of 50 others, aggregating 948 miles.

During the present and the next fiscal year, there will be made available for road improvements at least \$1,000,000. Certainly few laws, if any, have produced greater results, either in terms of expenditures for a good purpose or in terms of helpful legislation and machinery, than the federal aid road act. It seems clear, in the circumstances, that the principal limiting factors in the 1920 program will be those of rail transportation for and production of suitable road materials, and the labor supply. The suggestion has been made that the federal supervision of highways should be taken from the department of agriculture and placed under a federal highway commission. A bill having this purpose in view has been introduced in the senate. It provides for a federal highway commission of three, each receiving a salary of \$10,000 a year.

The commission is given the power to select or establish the highways to be comprised in the system, after having requested the state highway departments to recommend routes, and to determine the order in which all or parts of such highways shall be constructed, reconstructed, improved, repaired and maintained. The federal government is to assume the maintenance of these roads. The commission is furthermore empowered to take over the work of the department of agriculture relating to highway transportation.

The secretary of agriculture, Mr. Houston, is opposed to this plan. He has said to congress that the legislative body should bear in mind that this is a big country and that the traffic conditions and needs vary greatly from section to section; that the state highway departments, being in immediate touch with local conditions, are best able to classify the roads properly on the basis of the economic purpose which they may serve. The federal government, the secretary points out, under the federal aid road act, is co-operating in the improvements of the roads of greatest importance, the classification of which is fixed by the state highway departments. It is further pointed out that the roads of first importance generally meet at state boundaries and therefore become interstate highways of nationwide utility.

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost. Wards for Men and for Women. Sun Parlor, Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye, Nose and Ear GENERAL PRACTICE

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

ROBERT H. COWLEY, M.D., Physician
HARLAN DUDLEY, M.D., Physician
MARGARET S. GRANT, M.D., Physician
MISS MARY LONGACRE, R.N., Superintendent
MISS NELLIE MILLER, R.N., Head Nurse

CHANGE IN RATES

Beginning March 1, the rates for board and room of private patients will be \$15 to \$18 per week. The rates for patients cared for in the wards will remain the same—\$1 per day.
By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office.

Baker & Logsdon, Dentists
Office Hours from 8 to 5.
Telephone No. 3. Berea, Ky.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

Northbound
Train No. 34—3:38 a. m.
Train No. 38—12:48 p. m.
Train No. 32—5:13 p. m.
Southbound
Train No. 31—12:46 a. m.
Train No. 33—12:25 p. m.
Train No. 37—1:10 p. m.

Mrs. Andrew Isaacs is very ill at the Robinson Hospital. Last report was that she is improving slightly. Herbert Todd, the brother of Mrs. Margaret Golden, is with her in her home on High street.

Chester Parks suffered a relapse of pneumonia and is very sick at his residence on Chestnut street.

Will Swope has returned to his home, after a very pleasant visit in Berea.

Mrs. Maggie Gabbard, who was the widow of John Rice, died at her home near Slate Lick. She leaves a husband, and some small children.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Lewis have just returned from a trip into Southwest Arizona. They report a wonderful country with flowers blooming, and vegetables growing. Figs, dates, oranges, and grape fruit are under cultivation. They visited with E. W. Hudson and family, and daughter, Etta Mae Lewis.

Mr. Coddington has been slowly improving during the past week. He has been at home for several days, but is unable to leave the house.

RED CROSS MEETING

Please take notice that the Annual Meeting of the Berea Chapter of the American National Red Cross will be held on December 19, 1919, at 7:30 o'clock of said day at Vocational Chapel for the election of an Executive Committee, Home Service Committee, consideration of and action upon reports and transactions of such other business as may properly come before the Chapter. Each member of the Chapter is earnestly urged to be present.

Signed, Benton Fielder, Chairman.

Use paint and oil freely on your farm implements and thus prolong their life. The period of usefulness of all farm machinery and your carts and buggies is together too short.

MISS VANWINKLE DIES FROM BURNS

Miss Lela VanWinkle was fatally burned at her home on Estill street Thursday morning between five and six o'clock. She lived until about 4:45 Sunday morning, when she passed away.

She was alone in the room standing before an open grate warming herself, with her back to the fire, when her clothing caught fire and soon enveloped her with flames. No one saw the clothing catch fire. Matilda Day was in the kitchen preparing breakfast and Mrs. Early was just ready to start down stairs. Both sisters heard her cries and reached her at the same time. The flames were smothered around her neck and shoulder, but the clothing was practically all burned off by that time.

Her brothers were immediately notified. B. F. and Stanley VanWinkle, of Cleveland, and I. L. and A. E. VanWinkle, of Cincinnati, and C. A. VanWinkle, of Millersburg, reached her bedside before her death, and she recognized them, but John W. VanWinkle from Georgia did not arrive until after the burial.

Funeral services were held in the home Sunday afternoon, Brother J. W. Hudspeeth officiating. The burial took place in the Berea Cemetery.

DR. DONALD H. EDWARDS LOCATES IN BEREA

Dr. Donald H. Edwards has come from New York, where he did post-graduate work in the study of eye, ear, nose and throat. He has accepted a position on the medical staff of the Robinson Hospital.

We
Sell
Hats
and
Sell
Them
Right

Mrs. Laura Jones
Berea, Ky.



Quality
Clothes

Shoes
and
Hats

J. M. Coyle & Co.

Chestnut Street

Berea, Kentucky

BEREA WINS GAME WITH RICHMOND NORMAL

The basketball team of the M. B. Church Athletic Club went to Richmond December 11 and defeated the State Normal team 36-3. The Berea team missed a large number of baskets, but they made up for this by close guarding, the Richmond team not being able to make a single field goal. Their three points were made by foul goals.

Clark's guarding was exceptionally good. Other features of the game were: the floor work of Hayes and goal shooting of Stephenson, who made 12 points for Berea.

The line-up was as follows:

Berea	Richmond
Galloway (2) r. f.	Blanton (1) l. f.
Muney (4) r. f.	Crutcher l. f.
Godbey (6) l. f.	Bennett l. f.
Coyle (4) l. f.	Goodman r. f.
Stephenson (12) c.	Bourne l. f.
Clark (6) l. g.	Fields (1) l. f.
Hayes (2) l. g.	Gregory r. f.
	Minter (1) c.
	Evans l. g.
	McDugle l. g.
	Rice l. g.
	McFarlan l. g.
	Martin r. g.
	Jenkins r. g.

Referee, Keith, of Richmond; umpire, Simon Muney, of Berea; time of periods 20 minutes.

MITCHELL—BUMBACK

Miss Leanna Mitchell and Mr. Martin Bumback were quietly married by the Rev. Mr. Dodd, in Lexington, Saturday evening. After the ceremony they came directly to Berea, where they visited the bride's mother, Mrs. Minnie Mitchell, on Center street, until Tuesday, when they left for a visit at the groom's home in Frankfort.

The bride is a charming and pleasant young lady, and for the past few months has been employed as nurse in a hospital at Frankfort. The groom is a soldier, now in the service.

Mrs. Bumback will make her home for the present with her mother, while her husband is in the service.

GREAT CONCERT

Ye lasses of the Woman's Club of Berea and a few of their laddies, in ye College Chapel, Saturday Evening, ye 20th day of ye twelfth month, in this here year. Ye time for commencing ye singing will be half after 7 by ye time piece, and ye entrance mite will be XV and XXV pennies. Ye friends and kin of Martha Washington and George, wearing ye olde time clothes, will sing many of ye old time tunes, some of which will be:

"Comin' Thru the Rye"
"Jolly Jonathan"
"Jerusalem, My Glorious Home"
"Old Black Joe"
"Nellie Grey"
"Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground"
"Scotland's Burning"

Ye dark-horse fiddler will saw some tunes on his fiddle.

N. B.—Any one who wishes to have a song twice can send up Seven Pennies by ye door-keeper for gifts to ye syngers.

N. B.—If any one should fear, af-ye concert be through, that he received too much benefit for ye money paid, he can make further payment to ye keeper of ye door before he shall retire.

SILVER CREEK BRIDGE WRECKED BY AN AUTO

Last Thursday night two negroes, who were driving a car belonging to W. H. Burgess, the Richmond jailer, ran into the steel bridge on the Dixie Highway, a little way north of Berea, and pushed the bridge off the abutment. The car with the young men, striking the girder, landed off the south side of the bridge in the creek. As it happened, neither of the men were hurt, but the car was greatly damaged.

Mr. Burgess had sent the two men to take a colored woman to Bobtown. They were expected to return to Richmond immediately, but they report they got lost and, instead of going back, came toward Berea. The fine road and the ready response of the engine to the opening of the throttle tempted them to rather high speed. The corner was reached unexpectedly, too late for the car to be steered over the center of the bridge.

The boys were rescued by the neighbors, taken to Squire Johnson's and furnished with dry clothes and taken back to Richmond.

The bridge, having been wrecked, traffic was compelled to follow the longer course of going around the Horn and into Berea on Prospect street. It is probable that some time will pass before the bridge is repaired or a new one will take its place.

Mid-Season Sale!

Coats
Suits
Dresses
Waists
Sweaters
Hose
Petticoats
Skirts
Furs, Etc.

HATS

And Finest Millinery

Hats to suit any face
Call and be convinced

Mrs. Eva Walden

MAUPIN—BURRUS

A wedding, tinged with a bit of romance, was that of Miss Lillian Maupin and Mr. Luther Burrus, who announced to their friends Monday that they were married September 19th during the State fair at Louisville. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. C. Hoskings, pastor of the Davison Memorial church of that city in the presence of only a few witnesses. Miss Maupin is very much admired, is of a very winning personality, and is the daughter of Mr. F. C. Maupin of Berea. She has been a most efficient teacher in Kirksville school the past two years, and had accepted the position again this fall and it was for this reason it was decided to keep the wedding a secret. The groom is a son of one of our most substantial farmers, Mr. A. D. Burrus. He now has a position with the Madison Tobacco House. The happy couple have taken rooms at the Dixie Inn, where they are being showered with congratulations by a host of friends.

The campaign for the sale of Treasury Savings Certificates and the retention of all United States Securities will be urged throughout the 1920 campaign.

FOR SALE

Eight thoroughbred Rhode Island Roosters. Mrs. W. T. Lutes, Berea, Ky.

HAY FOR SALE

Twenty-five tons good mixed hay by ton or car load. James Todd, Paint Lick. t.f.

\$5.00 REWARD

for information as to whereabouts of my dog; old-fashioned blue, no tail, tip of one ear off. Charles McDaniel, Berea, Ky. 3w-25

WANTED—District Manager for Berea and vicinity. Good proposition. Previous experience unnecessary. Free School of Instruction. Address Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company, Accident and Health Department, Saginaw, Michigan. Capital \$1,500,000. 2w-25

GRAIN AND STOCK FARMS

I have for sale good grain and stock farms in Jennings and Jefferson Counties, Ind. Prices \$30 per acre and up. For description, write James Kirby, Deputy, Ind.

FOR SALE

One good cement block machine, good as new; will make any size block from four to twenty-four. Also a cap and shell machine which will make any size from two feet up.

For particulars write H. E. TAYLOR, BERE, KY.

EVERYBODY'S HAPPY

after a visit to the

MODEL PRESS SHOP

NOT THE CHEAPEST
BUT THE BEST

Cleaning, Pressing
Repairing, Altering and
Dyeing

ARMY OVERCOATS DYED OLD CLOTHES MADE NEW

Special Rates on
MONTHLY CLUB TICKETS

ASK WALKER

Let's Reason Together

A great many individuals and business institutions are unable to see any good in any proposition unless it promises immediate returns to themselves. This bank is progressive. We realize that the practice of Thrift is of vital importance to the country, and extravagance and waste the outstanding feature of American life today.

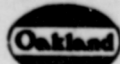
The business of the country must be financed. It must be financed from the savings of the people.

War Savings Stamps and United States Treasury Savings Certificates are a convenient, safe and profitable medium of investment. They pay 4 percent interest compounded quarterly and can be redeemed without undue formality or red tape.

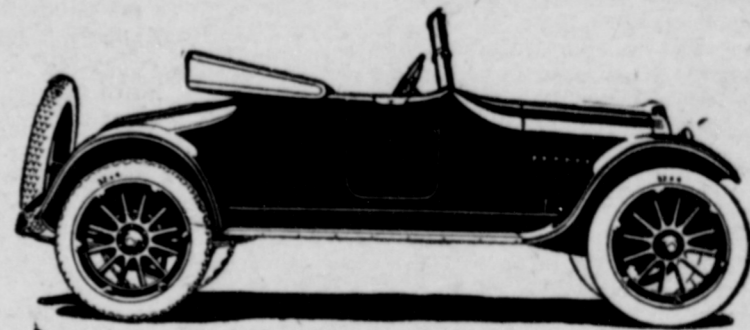
The season's crops are almost matured and will be soon exchanged for currency in the open market. Put your money where it will be safe, available and draw a good rate of interest.

If you prosper, we prosper. Our motto is: "Real Service to the Public."

Berea National Bank



OAKLAND OWNERS REGULARLY REPORT RETURNS OF FROM 18 TO 25 MILES FROM THE GALLON OF GASOLINE AND FROM 8,000 TO 12,000 MILES ON TIRES



THIS OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX IS POWERED WITH THE FAMOUS 44-HORSEPOWER OVERHEAD-VALVE OAKLAND ENGINE

OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX

THE steadily growing popularity of the Oakland Sensible Six among American farmers, is due, primarily, to the capacity of this well-made car for continuous and economical service. Even in those districts where roads are unimproved and garage facilities are few and far between, the Oakland keeps to its work day after day and month after month, quietly, competently, uninterruptedly. It is a comfortable car, exceedingly roomy and easy-riding; and because of its high ratio of power-to-weight, its action is brisk and responsive. Only immense manufacturing resources, and a production of unusual magnitude, make possible the very moderate price at which it is sold.

TOURING CAR AND ROADSTER \$1975 F.O.B. PONTIAC, MICH.

Boone Tavern Garage
Berea, Ky. Phone 18

New Coal Dealer

Having bought out the coal business formerly owned by Mr. Bailus Wilson, I am prepared to serve all his customers and all new ones, at the same location on Depot Street. We will deliver promptly to all parts of the city. Give us a call or phone No. 61.

J. S. Gott

Berea Kentucky

A New Real Estate Firm

If you are interested in Real Estate in Rockcastle County, either buying or selling farms or town property, please see

CHILDRESS & SMITH

Headquarters, Brodhead, Ky. MAIN ST.

DR. REUEL BARTLETT

announces the removal of his office to the Front Suite of Rooms

Berea National Bank Building
Obstetrics, General Practice and Children's Diseases.

Office Hours: 8:30-10:00 a.m.
2:30-4:00 p.m.

Thursday afternoon and Sundays by appointment.
Phone: Office 7-2; Residence 7-3.

FARM FOR SALE

One hundred acres; 30 in cultivation; about 50 in grass; rest in timber. Lies on pike, close to school and churches. Drilling for oil within one-half mile. Good five-room house and good barn; good orchard. Never-failing water.

J. E. Pittman,
Dreyfus, Ky.

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Fine Line of Jewelry

BEREA, KY.

BOONE TAVERN

"The most home-like and attractive hotel in Kentucky."

Berea College Management. First Class, Moderate Rates.
For Students and Parents, Business Men and Excursionists

On the Dixie Highway

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A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)

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J. O. LEHMAN, Managing Editor

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Advertising rates on application.

THIS YEAR'S XMAS GIFT

Jimcracks Will Give Way in Many Homes to Presents of Real Value

This year there are going to be more sensible gifts bestowed and fewer of those useless gifts that persons give simply because they felt they ought to be giving something. The children in the schools are responsible for this in a great measure. They have been taught the value of saving, and in doing so have learned the value of War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps. For the vast volume of petty gifts, little jimcracks, and the like, the Thrift Stamps for a more substantial present, while the still more pretentious present will be the Treasury Savings Certificate that is sold by the United States Treasury Department in denominations of \$100 and \$1,000.

CHILDREN MAKE TOYS

The Germans are beaten again. This time it is by the children of the Seventh and Eighth Grades of the Training School. The result of their work was to be seen in the show-window of the Porter-Moore Drug Store. A splendid display of hand made toys in the form of animals greeted the eye of the passer-by. There were horses, bears, goats, elephants, rabbits, camels, squirrels, parrots, owls, ducks, and other things. These had been sawed out with a scroll saw and painted under the direction of Miss Berlet. All were equipped to travel. Some on rockers, some on wheels. It would be difficult to select the best, for all showed considerable skill on the part of these youngsters.

Formerly Americans went to Germany for this class of toys. The trade mark, "Made in Germany," was sought for as indicating better goods, but if all children were taught to make toys as these have been, Germany would have to go elsewhere for buyers of her goods.



PREVENT PNEUMONIA

Neglect of a simple cold is often the direct cause of pneumonia. Children do not like to take nauseating medicine but do like the soothing effect of the external remedy.



Brame's Vapomenthia Salve is applied by rubbing this delightful salve into the chest and under the arms. The result is almost instant relief from croup and colds. It is not unusual for bronchitis cases of pneumonia to succumb after a few applications. Recommended by doctors for the youngest babe as well as for grown-ups.

10c, 50c and \$1.20 at all drug and general stores. Free sample upon request to BRAME DRUG COMPANY, N. Wilkesboro, N. C.

Porter-Moore Drug Co., Inc.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTES

E. F. Dizney, Prin.

When this week ends half the Public School is gone. Contagious diseases among the children have been rampant, but no fatalities. School has been full almost to the limit all the time. Compared with last year, up to this time, we have much for which to be grateful. "Flu" raged, school hobbling along, in and out—seven solid weeks lost all told. And, worst of all, we lost one of our sweetest and best boys—little Ralph Chastain.

Now we have our furnace adjusted, so we have a more dependable temperature in our school rooms, and with other improved conditions we may reasonably look forward to the conclusion of a splendid year's work.

Friday, 19, we close for Christmas and New Year holidays. School reopens January 5, 1920.

Prof. McKean, of the Radcliff Chautauqua agency, led chapel Monday morning. His lecture on the "Flag" was most instructive. He proved to be an artist in "story telling." The children will remember, too, the shocks and shake-ups he gave them about things they had a right to know but didn't.

Miss Roberts, of the Childs' Welfare Board of Washington, told the teachers, Tuesday evening, about the program the Board had for Berea. It seems worthy of a hearty co-operation.

We are having great interest in Dickens' Christmas Carol this week.

All the school rooms are closing the week with an old-fashioned Christmas tree.

Miss Bowles will spend vacation at Blake, Ky. R. F. D. Miss Elliott at McKinney, Ky. Miss DeBoard at Level Green, Ky. Christmas presents may be sent to Berea for the rest of the faculty.

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to everybody!

CHURCHES FIND RACE PROBLEM NATIONAL IN SCOPE

New York.—The Negro migration has brought new problems to both white and colored churches in the North. The migrants, the church members at home, are not easily assimilated by the colored churches at the North; and this failure to form new ties creates problems for both the white mission boards and the colored organizations.

A committee of the Home Missions Council, a body representing Protestant America, has made a general survey of several states in both sections. Their report shows that in three western states—Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana—there are 130,000 Negro migrants, sixty percent of whom are estimated as church members at home; but only 12 percent have united with northern churches. They are mostly country folk, used to emotional preaching and haphazard methods of finance. Northern Negroes consider them ignorant and shiftless, while to the migrant Northern Negroes lack true religion. White churches have done "practically nothing" to counteract the serious conditions following this lack of understanding, either by missionary endeavor of their own, or by co-operating with the colored churches in meeting the urgent need.

The report gives housing conditions as bad, clean recreation hard to find, the night schools unprovided for. In the cities the race feeling is rarely acute; but in many small towns previously without colored population race bitterness is rapidly developing.

The committee recommends united work by the Northern white churches to collect information and to arouse local white churches and denominational boards to co-operate with the colored churches in programs to be worked out to meet local needs. Among these community centers colored people are recognized as pressing. These would be operated by the colored churches with the moral and financial backing of white organizations, as has been so successfully done at some points in the South by the Southern churches.

The Council proposes a conference of all its constituent boards. North and South, to consider the race question from a national standpoint as it affects the Christian churches of both races.

DR. ROSS' ADDRESSES

(Continued From Page One)

for failure. When men who have amassed great power or wealth die, those who write their obituary notices and are anxious to commend them to the favorable judgment of the people, seek to make prominent the kind things they have done, even if they have to search diligently to find these things. For the human heart, corrupt as it is, is still sound enough to refuse the palm of success to any man who has to his credit no act of kindness nor persons he has helped. We can see for ourselves in the history of men like Rockefeller and Carnegie, who are shrewd as well as rich, that they perceived in time that wealth turns to ashes unless a man gives as well as gets. And it is their gifts, not their wealth, that have redeemed, as far as they have been redeemed, men's thought of their career.

Now, said the speaker, these three principles of success are incorporated in three sayings of Jesus, to be found in John 17, in a report which Jesus gave to His Father, God, of the uses to which He had put His life—a report given in some eighteen hours before He died. In this report Jesus says, first, that throughout His life He has consistently asserted not Himself but God. The influence He sought over men was not secured by self-assertiveness, but by the suggestion of divine power behind. Secondly, He says that He has passed on to others the words of God on which He had Himself lived. "I have given them the words which Thou gavest Me." He shared with others the best judgments on life that He knew, and these He had received from God. Thirdly, He says, "I have kept these eleven men within Thy name; that is to say, I have tried to shelter them from evil." In other words, Jesus' life had been a success because He had put the advertisement of God before self-assertion; because He had very frankly shared with His friends His highest thoughts, and He had been concerned about their moral and spiritual life and had done His best to protect them from evil.

These principles are supreme in any right doctrine of success.

The speaker concluded by an appeal to the students to associate themselves now by an act of covenant (as he said, by "snaking hands") with Jesus Christ, making themselves His servants, leaving the question of the power of their life to Him. If they did so, said the speaker, it was simply impossible that their lives should fail of success.

GOOD ROADS HELP SCHOOLS

Before Improvement Average Attendance Was 66 in Eight Counties—76 Afterwards.

A survey made by the government of the effects of good road building on school attendance in eight counties shows that before the roads were improved the average school attendance was 66, with 76 after the roads were improved.

REAL ESTATE

John F. Dean J. W. Herndon

We are still selling real estate. The miners' strikes puts no change to our business. We have some especially attractive propositions to offer just now—too many to give accurate descriptions of all, but if you want a farm, house and lot or vacant property, come and see us. John Dean continues at The Bank, and though he's tall and lean and lank, He'll sell your land and write your deeds. And look after your financial needs. Herndon keeps up his rambling round, Through country side and in town; But if you want a house and land, Just wink at him—he'll understand. Come on to

DEAN & HERNDON

Berea Kentucky

GIVE A DOZEN GIFTS For the Price of One.

You can send more than 1600 pages full of the most informative and interesting reading—dashing novels of adventure—fascinating tales of love and romance and authoritative comments on significant topics of our times FOR ONLY \$4.00.

YOU SAY

Merry Christmas

Twelve Times a Year With

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

LABOR AND CAPITAL GETTING TOGETHER

Secretary of Labor Wilson Says Industrial Peace Near.

CONDITIONS NEAR TO NORMAL

Strikes and Lockouts Are Decreasing Rapidly as It Becomes Easier to Settle Differences—Will Have Plenty of Fuel Soon.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Strikes and lockouts are rapidly decreasing in number, Secretary of Labor Wilson said in an interview.

"With the decision of the executive committee of the United Mine Workers to urge their membership to return to work immediately in accordance with the proposal of President Wilson," said the secretary, "the national industrial situation, from the standpoint of increased production, seems to wait a better aspect than at any time since the period of unrest began more than a year ago with the signing of the armistice."

"It seems likely that within a week or ten days more men will be at their accustomed daily tasks than at any time within many months."

Sees Fuel Shortage Overcome.

"The returning miners can be counted upon to overcome swiftly the fuel shortage, which, as I said in a telegram to President John L. Lewis of the miners' organization, had brought the country face to face with perhaps the most difficult industrial situation that ever arose. With the mines again turning out the normal fuel supply, factories can run full time and production will be largely increased. This will tend to reduce costs of necessities, as President Wilson has pointed out."

"The conciliation division of this department now is being called upon to handle fewer strikes and lockouts than during the summer."

"In June 36 cases were handled, in July 43 and in August 53. But in September the number was reduced to 47. October also showed a reduction to 37, while in November the total was but 17."

"On December 1 only 27 industrial disputes were pending as unadjusted before the division, while in August the total was 60."

They're Getting Together.

"Although the division does not get reports on all strikes and lockouts, since it can act legally only when requested by one of the parties concerned, the cases coming to the division are representative of the general situation. Just now they seem to indicate that employees and employers are finding it easier to settle differences peacefully than through strikes and lockouts."

"Thus in November the division was able to adjust but one case, while in August the corresponding number was five cases and in October six."

"The records of the division also show that during November the number of women affected directly in strikes, lockouts and controversies in which the difficulties failed to reach the strike stage was 17,439."

SINN FEINERS ARE ARRESTED

Thomas Kelly, Member of House of Commons, and Others Seized and Sent to England in Warship.

Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 12.—Thomas Kelly, Sinn Fein member of the house of commons, was arrested in the course of several raids by the police and the military. The houses searched included that of Count Plunkett, who was absent at the time. Several other arrests were made besides that of Kelly. The prisoners were taken in Kingstown in military lorries. They were placed in rowboats and taken out to a warship which sailed for an English port. The approaches to the harbor were guarded by the military with armored cars and tanks. It was rumored that the destination of the prisoners was Wormwood Scrubs Jail near London. Kelly was served Tuesday evening with a police magistrate's order to close the Sinn Fein headquarters which, despite several raids and suppression by proclamation, continued in operation. The order was not obeyed, the headquarters still being open when the raid took place.

SMALLPOX ON OCEAN LINER

Nearly 1,000 on Board the French Steamer Britannia Vaccinated After Case Is Found.

New York, Dec. 10.—The French steamer Britannia arrived from Marseilles and the Azores with a case of smallpox in the steerage. Nearly a thousand persons, including the passengers and entire crew, were vaccinated by quarantine officials.

The steamer was held at quarantine for disinfection. The 800 steerage travelers were transferred to Hoffman Island for observation.

Pacific Mail Adds Freighters.

San Francisco, Dec. 11.—Twelve 8,500-ton freighters have been allocated to the Pacific Mail Steamship company to begin operations of a trade route from the Philippine Islands and Chinese ports to French Indo-China, the Straits Settlements and India, the company has announced.

Blue Grass Farm! FOR SALE

Located 3 1/2 miles from Berea on Dixie Highway, the best pike in Madison county. This farm contains 103 1/2 acres and all necessary improvements.

Possession can be given January 1, 1920.

A sure-enough bargain.

For further information see or write

W. F. KIDD

Real Estate Agent

BEREA

KENTUCKY

Whitesburg.—When the engine headlight showed a possum crossing the track on North Fork the train crew joined in a brief possum hunt, losing their quarry in a cave.

Grayson.—Lewis Brown, 32, was shot through the head and killed by a rifle bullet which Tom Bloomfield, 28, under arrest, says he fired at random.

Winchester.—A cat occupied by Louis Kimbrough and Forman Frisby ran into a brushpile in the dark, and they were painfully hurt in the spill.

Richmond.—Charles Shrewsbury, who drew \$3,400 from the bank and disappeared in his auto, was brought back from Key West, where, enroute to Cuba, he was intercepted, and is ill at his home in the county.

Lancaster.—A survey of tobacco in Garrard county has caused an estimate of 10,000,000 pounds to be fixed, and the return is expected to approach \$7,000,000.

Frankfort.—Mrs. William Cromwell, author of a work on parliamentary law, has been advised that a large order has been received from Japan.

Clay City.—J. H. Cooper, of Bowe, claims local championship honors as a snake killer, having slain nine rattlers and four copperheads this fall.

WORLD NEWS

(Continued from Page One)

Intend to recognize the Bolsheviks, nor do they intend further to aid the opponents. The withdrawal of foreign influences will remove the excuse that many Russians have given for not taking a stand against the radicals.

U. S. NEWS

(Continued from Page One)

Roads are still controlled by the Government and that it had resumed its powers in the coal and sugar affairs.

The Constitutional amendment is binding on both federal and state governments, and this amendment supercedes the state laws.

The court did not take action on the "beer cases," which attacked the constitutionality of enforcement act, but confined itself solely to war-time enforcement act.

All hopes for a "wet" Christmas

are gone. The constitutional amendment will be effective January 16, and it is probable that the war-time act will now keep the country dry, up to that time.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

B. P. Hoskins, Adm. Plaintiff

vs. Southern National Bank & Co. Defendants.

Pursuant of judgment and order of on the South sale entered in the above styled action, by the Madison Circuit Court at its October Term, 1919, the undersigned Commissioner will expose to public sale to the highest and best bidder, at the hour of 10:30, on Saturday, December 27, 1919, at the Courthouse door in Richmond, Ky., the following described property:

A tract or parcel of land in Madison County, Kentucky, on the waters of Jacks Creek and described as follows: Bounded on the North by the lands of T. H. Collins, on the East by the lands of John Crawford, on the South by the lands of Pryse, on the West by the lands of George Perkins and Jacks Creek, and containing 116.48 acres.

The above described land is in a high state of cultivation; splendid sand stone land; said premises or tobacco, and a fine dwelling and two splendid tobacco barns that will house twenty acres of tobacco.

There is very little of such land on the market in this county. And the judgment in this case is hereby referred to for a more particular description of this land and part thereof.

Terms: Said land will be sold on a credit of nine, sixteen and twenty-four months, the purchaser being required to execute sale bonds payable to the Commissioner with approved security and bearing 6 percent interest from day of sale until paid, with a lien retained on the land until said bonds and interest are fully paid.

R. B. TERRILL

Master Commissioner, Madison Circuit Court.



Exquisite Flavor and Great Nourishment

You get an entirely new idea of bread goodness when you partake of Crusader Milk Bread. Its exquisite flavor is due to the rich milk it contains—and every woman knows what milk means in baking.

In addition to imparting a delicious flavor, milk also makes Crusader Bread easy to digest and unusually nourishing. Crusader is the bread for hungry and delicate appetites alike, while for healthy, growing children there is nothing better.

Get a large or small loaf today. See how nicely it cuts. Note the smooth and even texture; the crisp, tender, brown crust; the light crumb; the creamy flavor. Serve it at your next meal. For sale by better grocers.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Crusader Milk Bread

LARGE AND SMALL LOAVES



MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

MAKE THE FLOCK BETTER

A prominent man from the U. S. Department of Agriculture (E. A. Miller) who is intimately acquainted with the condition of Southern Agriculture, recently stated that Kentucky is leading all the Southern States in its poultry work. He attributes this to the campaign for Standardization of Poultry. This is generally recognized as the most constructive piece of Poultry Extension work ever attempted.

Every county in the State that is fortunate enough to have a County Agent is pushing the Standardization work this spring. It is even being successfully carried on in counties without agents.

Kentucky's first large baby-chick hatchery has recently been established and several others are contemplated in the near future. Several large milk-feeding plants are being put up in addition to those already in successful operation. Thus we find that poultry is coming to occupy the prominent place to which it is entitled in the State. The climate, soil, nearness to feed supply and markets are all favorable.

Those counties in which the Standardization work has been longest under way or is farthest developed are beginning to reap the benefit. Several of them are planning to hold large sales of pullets this fall and are already assured of a good demand.

Several associations of poultry-raisers have been recently organized in various parts of the State for furthering the interests of poultry. Dealers report a greatly increased business in eggs and live poultry during the past year. The demand has been strong and prices good.

All of which should be very encouraging to the farmer and backyard poultryman and should inspire him to make the most of his opportunity to better his flock by getting a start this spring in the standard breed for his county. See your County Agent about it, if you have one; if not, write to Poultry Department, College of Agriculture, Lexington, Ky.

LATE SOWN WHEAT MAY NOT COME UP THIS FALL

Because of the unprecedented rainfall of October and November, a great many farmers were unable to get all their wheat acreage sown until the latter part of November. Sometimes the temperature during late November is too low to permit wheat to germinate. Usually, however, wheat will sprout because the soil still retains some warmth, but the young plants will not appear above the surface of the ground unless there are several days of quite warm weather. As a matter of fact, very late sown wheat is more likely to survive the winter, if it remains in the ground in this sprouted condition, than if it "comes up." Do not become discouraged if no plants show in late sown wheat fields, until spring; rather be encouraged. Do not abandon these fields until you are certain that the wheat will not show up in the spring.

Have You Picked and Dried Your Seed Corn?

Corn ripened well this year and there would have been little danger

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 2 white \$1.56@1.57, No. 2 yellow \$1.55@1.56, No. 3 yellow \$1.53@1.54, No. 2 mixed \$1.52@1.54, No. 3 mixed \$1.50@1.52, white ear \$1.50@1.53, yellow ear \$1.50@1.52.

Sound Hay—Timothy per ton \$28.50@32, clover mixed \$29@31.50, clover \$32@36.50.

Oats—No. 2 white \$5@5½c, No. 3 white \$4½@5c, No. 2 mixed \$3½@4½c, No. 3 mixed \$2½@3½c.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 73c, firsts 68c, seconds 67c, fancy dairy 67c.

Eggs—Extra firsts 73c, firsts 71c, ordinary firsts 60c.

Live Poultry—Fowls, 5 lbs and over 26c, under 4 lbs 18c, roosters 16c, ducks, white, 4 lbs and over, 32c, young turkeys, 8 lbs and over 40c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$10.50@15.50, butcher steers, extra \$12@13, good to choice \$10.50@12, common to fair \$8.50@10; heifers, extra \$12@13, good to choice \$10@12, common to fair \$8@9.50; cows, extra \$10@10.50, good to choice \$7.50@9.50, stockers and feeders \$6.50@12.

Calves—Extra \$18.50@19, fair to good \$12@18, common and large \$8@11.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$13.50, good to choice packers and butchers \$13.50, medium \$13.50, common to choice heavy fat sows \$9@12, light shippers \$13@14.50, pigs \$10@12.75.

of a seed corn shortage if it had not been for the continuous and unprecedented rainfall during October and November. As a result of this rain, corn has dried out practically none. In addition many ears have damaged. If severe freezing weather should occur within the next few weeks, the germinating power of damp corn would be seriously reduced, if not destroyed, just as occurred in 1917-18. It will be remembered how difficult it was to find good seed that year and how the prices advanced to \$10 and \$12 per bushel. Certainly no farmer will care to go thru that experience again. If you have not picked out your seed corn, do it now. Hang it up in a dry place with plenty of ventilation so it will dry out quickly. Since it is now so late and zero weather is a possibility at any time it would be an excellent plan to keep the ears in a warm room until dried out. Don't trust crib corn for seed next spring. It is always an unsafe practice and especially so when corn is cribbed as damp as it is now.

A CLUB GIRL'S LETTER

Wildie, Kentucky,

December 13, 1919

Mr. Robert F. Spence,

Berea, Ky.

Dear Sir:

Words can't express my delight over the medal I received. Enclosed is a copy of my letter to Mr. Gay. I have succeeded in getting ten for this club, and am sending the application cards; also a picture of the pigs.

Let us know when you will be able to come and organize our club. Yours truly,

Rosa Carter

P. S.—We have ordered more pictures of the pigs and will mail you four of them as soon as we get them.

December 13, 1919

Mr. J. L. Gay,

Berea, Ky.

Dear Sir:

For having the best record book in the Hummel Junior Agriculture Club I received one of the bronze medals purchased by your bank. I wish to thank you for your interest in our club work and for the purchase of the medals.

Very truly yours,

Rosa Carter

Club Member

"DO IT WITH BOTH HANDS"

A few weeks ago Mr. H. E. Taylor, in company with the County Agent, asked many farm and home questions, one of which caused much comment and thought. "Spence, I want to know why the folk who milk don't do it with both hands."

The County Agent will not attempt to answer the question, but will pass it on to all who milk, for an answer. It is a real good question, and is worthy of some thought. The weather is cold and time is precious—therefore the question deserves some comment from the ones who milk with one hand and those who milk with both hands.

KEEP ROADS IN GOOD REPAIR

Concrete or Special Road Brick Set in Cement Over Concrete Foundation is Favored.

The war and the consequent railroad congestion imposed heavy traffic burdens upon our highways; burdens, in fact, much greater than the roads were built to sustain. To make matters still worse, labor and repair materials were scarcer during the war, and many roads as a result are now in deplorable condition. As the preacher would



Experiment Road of Vitriol Brick for Paving Country Roads at Chevy Chase, Md.—Finished Pavement in Service.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid improvement.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives excellent training for those who expect to teach. The courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their courses of study.

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to college—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. For twenty-five years the board has remained the same in Berea, but the unusual situation in which the whole country finds itself now makes it impossible for us to live on the same money as we have in the past.

All students do some work with their hands from six to sixteen hours a week as janitors or in the farm, carpenter shop, printing office, laundry, boarding hall, office, etc., and receive pay which reduces their expenses.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

Expenses for Boys—Winter Term

	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	7.20	7.20	7.20
Board, seven weeks	16.50	16.50	16.50
Amt. due December 31, 1919	\$ 28.70	\$ 29.70	\$ 30.70
Board six weeks, due Feb. 4, 1920 ..	16.50	16.50	16.50
Total for Term	\$ 45.20	\$ 46.20	\$ 47.20
Expenses for Girls			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	7.20	7.20	7.20
Board, six weeks	15.00	15.00	15.00
Amt. due December 31, 1919	\$ 27.20	\$ 28.20	\$ 29.20
Board six weeks, due Feb. 4, 1920 ..	15.00	15.00	15.00
Total for Term	\$ 42.20	\$ 43.20	\$ 44.20

*This does not include the four dollars deposit, nor money for books or laundry. Corner rooms \$1.00 more.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$13.00	\$12.00	\$11.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	13.00	12.00	11.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	6.50	6.00	5.50
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	9.75	9.00	8.25
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	6.50	6.00	5.50
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each..	1.95	1.80	1.65

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$1.00 per week.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

say, they are "more" holy than right-
eous."

The year 1919 is going to witness an immense road repair movement. And the work should be at least fairly permanent. Merely throwing dirt or loose stones in the holes is a sheer waste of time, because after a few automobiles and trucks go over the roads these loose materials are pushed out again and conditions are as bad as ever.

Broken stones and tar binder are the only satisfactory repair materials for macadam roads, and many improved country roads are of that type.

It is beginning to be realized that concrete or special road brick set in cement over a concrete foundation must be used for truck roads designed to carry heavy truck traffic. Anything cheaper and less stable simply means bad roads and constant repairs.

For laterals or main roads in sparsely settled countries where traffic is not heavy and when the amount available for road construction is not large, tar macadam highways are quite satisfactory.

IMPROVE ROADS FOR TRUCKS

Bureau of Markets Arrives at Conclusion Motor Vehicles Have Passed Experimental Stage.

Inadequate highways are one of the penalties with which the user of highway transportation must contend, says Bulletin No. 770, recently issued by the bureau of markets. The department arrives at the conclusion that the motor truck has passed the experimental stage, but says that before it can attain its fullest usefulness the highways must be improved.

Good Drainage Necessary. The most necessary requirement of a good road is a solid, bone-dry foundation. This means good drainage first, last and all the time.

Trees Along Highways. Trees at a distance of 50 or 60 feet apart along the highway add to its comfort and pleasing appearance.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Dizney, Director of Home Science

The Use of Pop Corn

Pop Corn Balls
1 cup syrup
2 to 3 quarts of popped corn
1 tablespoonful vinegar
Boil together the syrup and vinegar until syrup hardens when dropped in cold water. Pour over popped corn and mold into balls or fancy shapes. Either honey, maple syrup, molasses, white cane or corn syrup may be used.

Dunked Dory

2 cups popped corn
½ cup of walnut meats
3 cups sweet chocolate
2 tablespoonfuls condensed milk
Break the chocolate into small pieces and melt it over hot water. As soon as it is melted, add the cream, corn and nuts. Stir quickly with a silver fork and lift out in small lumps, place on waxed paper to dry.

Stuffed Prunes

½ pound prunes
½ pound dates
½ pound figs
½ pound nuts
1 tablespoonful lemon juice
Pass through the meat chopper, using next to the smallest size knife. Remove the stones from very large prunes after baking about an hour or until soft enough to work with. Cut on one side only so as to leave a pocket. Fill with the ground mixture and close the opening so there will be no trace of the cutting. Dry for a short time, then roll in sifted powdered sugar. This mixture fills fifty or sixty large prunes.

Stuffed Dates

Wash the fruit well and remove the pits neatly from lengthwise incision. Fill the cavity with any of the following: Halves of English walnuts or pecan (not meats or large pieces of Brazil nuts from which the brown skin has been cut) roasted almonds, hazelnuts or butternut meats, chopped salted peanut butter, candied or preserved ginger or pineapple, strips of candied orange peel or bits of milk chocolate.

Cocoanut Filling for Stuffed Dates
Use shredded cocoanut and sweetened evaporated milk. To each cup of cocoanut add only enough milk to make the cocoanut stick together. Remove seeds from dates and fill in with the cocoanut filling. Allow to stand from twelve to twenty-four hours.

Fig Squares

Stem a good quality of figs until they are soft, then make a lengthwise incision in each and stuff with nut meats and a bit of candied orange peel or chopped maraschino cherries. Close each slit and place the fruit at regular intervals on a buttered platter. Now bring to boil two cupfuls of corn syrup and one-half cupful of sugar, and cook until a bit dropped into cold water forms a hard ball. Flavor with a few drops of vanilla and pour the candy over the figs. Cut into squares while the candy is warm.

Fruit Loaf

It is surprising how many dainty confections may be made in no time from dried fruits and nut meats.

For a dainty "fruit loaf" use a cupful of raisins and put them through the food chopper with one-half cupful of walnut meats. Mix well with a pinch of salt and pack in a buttered mold, leaving for a few hours under a weight. Cut into cubes and wrap in small squares of oiled paper. Fruit and nut caramels are prepared in the same way, using one cupful each of figs and dates and two cupfuls of walnut meats; no salt.

Nut Candies

One of the nicest nut candies is made as follows: Wash and chop the one-half of a pound of figs, and prepare, but do not cut into pieces, one cupful each of pecan and hickory nut meats, and one and one-half cupful of corn syrup, and when a little of the syrup dropped into cold water forms a ball, add a little of a cupful of good butter substitute. Continue boiling until a little of the syrup dropped into cold water becomes brittle. Beat in a pinch of baking soda, next the chopped figs and lastly, the nut meats. Turn into a buttered pan and cut into small bars while the candy is warm.

Molasses Kisses

For molasses kisses bring slowly to a boil three-quarters of a cupful of molasses, one-quarter of a cupful of water, four tablespoonfuls of corn syrup, the same amount of sugar, and two tablespoonfuls of butter substitute. Boil until the candy thermometer registers 256 degrees F., or until a bit of syrup dropped into cold water forms a hard ball. Pour out on to a buttered platter or marble slab and when cool enough to handle pull the candy until it is light in color and nearly ready to set. Cut into inch lengths with the scissors on to a buttered plate and wrap in squares of oiled paper when the candy is cold and dry. For salt water taffy add one teaspoonful of glycerine just before removing the syrup from the fire. If fruit coloring is to be used, pour the coloring into buttered plate and turn the syrup into it.

Peppermint Honey Taffy

½ cupful of honey
1 teaspoonful of peppermint extract
1 cupful of sugar
½ cup of syrup
1 heaping tablespoonful of butter
1 teaspoonful of vinegar
Having put the sugar, honey, and syrup into a saucepan, stir and boil quickly for a quarter of an hour. Add the butter, peppermint extract, and vinegar. Pour into a buttered pan and pull when cool enough to handle. Cut into pieces.

Slate Lick

Slate Lick, Dec. 14.—Mrs. Ralph Gabbard died at her home near here, December 2, of dropsy. She leaves a husband and five children to mourn her loss. They have the sympathy of the entire community in their sad hours—Joe and Abe Williams sold their tobacco for about 60 cents per pound; W. M. Williams and A. B. Robinson sold theirs, also, but have not yet gotten the returns.—Our first snow fell last night.

FIRST AID DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Prof. John F. Smith

TUBERCULOSIS

This is the "Great White Plague" that destroys 150,000 lives in the United States every year and keeps nearly a million people sick and unable to work all the time. Nearly 5,000 Kentuckians die annually of this dreaded disease and over 20,000 are suffering from the disease. Every sixth death is the result of tuberculosis.

There are more deaths from this disease in Kentucky than in any other state, and the mountain counties have a higher death rate than any other spot in the United States. These facts ought to impel every citizen of the State to do all in his power to combat it.

Cause of High Death Rate
Among the reasons for this high death rate in the mountain counties these things must be considered:

1. Poor housing for the poorer part of the population. There are thousands of people who live in the most comfortable houses, but there are thousands of others who live in houses poorly fitted for human beings. The latter have not sufficient light and air and are frequently kept closed up at night.

2. Lack of definite knowledge of the disease. Many believe it is inherited, and that the patient can do practically nothing to get rid of it.

Thousands look upon it as a visitation from Providence and give up hope of recovery whenever it develops.

A very large number believe it to be incurable and give up. Practically all the people they have known who had it, died, and they expect to do so. This takes all the fight out of the patient and lowers his resistance till he can't hold his own against its progress.

3. The wrong kind of living habits:
It is the custom to sleep in a closed up room whenever illness of any kind comes. There is a fear that cold air in the sick room, especially night air, will give the patient a cold. Hence the closed doors and windows. Consequently many patients shut themselves in and get ready to die.

4. Lack of proper means for prompt and accurate diagnosis. Consumption cannot be recognized by counting the pulse and looking at the tongue. A high power microscope is necessary, an instrument which many doctors do not possess. The facilities at the disposal of the State Board of Health for examining sputum are not used as generally as they should be.

5. Hesitation on the part of many doctors to tell the patient what the

(Continued on Page Eight)

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1919, Western Newspaper Union)

LESSON FOR DECEMBER 28

REVIEW: THE TRAINING OF PETER AND JOHN.

GOLDEN TEXT—Ye shall be my witnesses.—Acts 1:8.
SELECTION FOR READING—I John 1:1-9.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Two Striding Friends of Jesus.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Witnesses for Jesus.
INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—Steps in the Training of Peter and John.
SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—Qualified to Serve.

A good way to review the lessons of the six months' course of study in the lives of Peter and John will be to arrange them under three heads, as follows: I. Their Call; II. Their Training; III. Their Service. The first half of the studies, the part we have now completed, have had to do with the calling and training of Peter and John. The last half, the lessons for the first quarter of 1920, will have to do with their service.

I. Their Call.

1. To be disciples (Lesson 1) John 1:29-42.

Before Christ trains for service he calls to salvation.

2. To be fishers of men (Lesson 2) Mark 1:14-20.

It would seem that after their conversion the disciples had gone back to their trade of fishing. Those who are called by Christ unto salvation should go back to their ordinary callings in life, if they be honorable, until he definitely calls them into special service.

II. Their Training.

1. Jesus in Peter's home (Lesson 3) Mark 1:29-39.

Christ's entry into Peter's home and the healing of his wife's mother showed to his disciples that he was a sympathizing Saviour.

2. A lesson in trust (Lesson 4) Matt. 14:22-33.

The pressing and abiding need of the disciples in their ministry was to trust the Lord.

3. Peter's great confession (Lesson 5) Matt. 16:13-24.

The Lord had been revealing himself in various ways to the disciples. He now examined them to see what they knew about himself. Peter, as spokesman for the rest of the disciples, confessed both the Messiahship and Deity of Christ.

4. Witnesses of Christ's glory (Lesson 7) Luke 9:28-36.

The disciples were offended at the revelation of the cross; their hopes were shattered because they could not see beyond the cross. The transfiguration convinced them not only of his essential glory, but gave them a foregleam of his triumph in his coming kingdom (II Peter 1:16-18).

5. Jesus corrects John's narrowness (Lesson 8) Luke 9:46-50.

The disciples needed to know that all who are really doing the Lord's work, casting out devils, and casting them out in Christ's name, should be received into fellowship and hidden Godspeed. Religious intolerance is displeasing to Jesus.

6. Jesus teaches true greatness (Lesson 9) John 13:1-16.

The truly great are those who take the lowest place in service for others.

7. Peter and John asleep in Gethsemane (Lesson 10) Mark 14:32-42.

Though Christ was suffering the awful agony in the garden, his disciples were asleep. Because they did not watch and pray, they failed in the hour of temptation.

8. At the trial crucifixion and resurrection of Jesus (Lesson 11) John 18:15-18; 19:25-27; 20:1-10; 21:15-19. Peter's presumptuous self-confidence kept him from heeding the Lord's warning. He played the coward and even indulged in oaths. Note the steps in Peter's downfall: (1) Self-confidence (Mark 14:29). Jesus had just told them that all of them should be offended, but Peter was determined to show the Lord that he was mistaken in him. (2) Failure to watch (Mark 14:37). Self-confidence is always followed by unwatchfulness. One who thinks himself strong will go to sleep. (3) Failure to pray (Mark 14:38). It is the one who realizes his weakness who always seeks the communion of God in prayer. (4) Zeal without knowledge (Mark 14:47). Peter thought now to make up for his lack of watchfulness, and prayer by outward acts. Many today are equally foolish. (5) Following afar off (Mark 14:54). Christ's rebuke of Peter for his ignorant zeal cut him to the quick. He was not ready to forsake him, but followed afar off, no doubt wondering what would be the outcome. (6) Warming himself at the enemies' fire (Mark 14:54). (7) Open denial (Mark 14:66-72).

Reaching City of Fortune.
Would you reach the city of Fortune?
Catch the car marked Perseverance.

Position in Life.
Your position in life is high or low
as your ideals are high or low.

Strength of the Soul.
The soul that is not strong in solitude is not strong in a crowd.

Frankness.
There is no wisdom like frankness.—
Disraeli.

Christ and Nicodemus

By REV. GEORGE GUILLE
Extension Department, Moody Bible
Institute, Chicago

TEXT—Ye must be born again.—John 3:7.

The moon and all the stars are out to light a trembling traveler upon a darkened road.

One of the best men of his time has come to Jesus Christ—a man of the highest morality and the utmost devotion to religion. By coming at all to this Prophet of Nazareth his reputation as a religious leader is imperiled; so he comes by night. But he has come to the Light, and night for him can be no more; in future he'll walk in the light.

"A man of the Pharisees, named Nicodemus," so upright, so good, so religious, such a charming gentleman, surely the Lord will welcome him with open arms! But no. Abruptly he declares that this splendid man has not yet begun to live: "Except a man be born again, he cannot perceive the kingdom of God." He cannot even have right thoughts about it, to say nothing of his entering it.

He has come, saying: "We know that thou art a teacher come from God, for no man can do these miracles that thou doest, except God be with him." And, oh, what a lesson this Teacher come from God has for him! "Here," thinks he, "is one who can teach me something that shall make me a better man than I am," and he learns that the flesh does not need teaching because it has been judged; that all that is born of it is still but flesh; and that man in the flesh cannot be made fit for God. He must, by second birth in the power of the Holy Spirit, be brought into the new creation. And nothing short of this can ever meet the mind of God.

Nicodemus speaks of miracles, but the Lord will not stop to discuss such trifles. He will tell at once of the greatest and most important of all miracles: the regeneration of a soul. Men think that if they can understand miracles, they could understand Christ and the new birth. Oh, if they would only believe what is written, that "In him was life; and the life was the Light of men!" Once you have the life that is in Christ Jesus you are in the light forever, and shall never have any difficulty about miracles or about anything that you find in Holy Scripture!

Striking it is that the only place in all Scripture in which the new birth is pressed is here, where the Lord presses it upon this upright man. Ah, if he, with his goodness and religion, must be born again, what folly to claim exception from this necessity for any man that lives today!

But how? He is bewildered by the thought of such a change. "How can these things be?" And the Lord makes no answer. He is not at pains to explain the workings of the Holy Spirit. The question is not, "Do you understand?" but "Do you believe what God says?" If so, there is another "must" in this discourse that explains it all: "Even so must the Son of Man be lifted up; that whosoever believeth in him shall not perish, but have eternal life."

"Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God." Water is in Scripture the symbol both of the Word of God and of the Spirit of God. The Holy Spirit works through the word to accomplish the regeneration of the soul, bringing the sinner face to face with Christ. In this regeneration a judicial cleansing is effected. It is that of which we read in Titus 3:5, "the washing of regeneration," and of which the Lord spoke to Peter, declaring that it cleanses "every whit." By the Spirit's ministry in the word the sinner is brought to see what the Lord pointed out to Nicodemus, that he is the antitype of the brazen serpent, enduring on the cross of shame the judgment that was the sinner's due. The moment he accepts that he is born again.

One came to me saying, I cannot understand about the new birth and am so distressed over your insistence upon the necessity of it.

"It is not necessary to understand it in order to attain it," I replied, but simply to believe in him who has made it possible.

"But I have been taught all my life that if I was good I would go to heaven when I die."

"And so was I," I said, "but it is not true. But do you believe the gospel? Do you believe that when Jesus died it was for you and that because he died for you he is exalted in heaven?"

"I do with all my heart."

"Then you believe that Jesus is the Christ?"

"Yes."

"Very well, then, read this," and as I placed my finger on I John 5:1, she read it aloud: "Whosoever believeth that Jesus is the Christ is born of God." And with a cry of joy she exclaimed: "Oh, I see it now! I see it now! I am saved!"

A Christmas "Burglary"

By SAIDEE ESTELLE BALCOM

(Copyright.)

HE night-watchman at Plympton possessed a due sense of his importance, was called "Sergeant" Moore. He had become aware that the distinctive title was one in general vogue with metropolitan police systems and he was proud of the designation.

The day preceding Christmas was always one looked forward to by the doughty sergeant, for it was upon that occasion that his conscience allowed him to accept little marks of approbation.

"Hey, there, sergeant!" generally prefaced the bestowal of something in the shape of a gift.

"It's duty I have to attend to all night long," he told his wife. "They

say there's a regular band of burglars on the move."

Now two problems of fate were to work out a strange series of circumstances, in the Christmas eve events appertaining to the redoubtable sergeant. The first was that the little town jail had burned down the week previous. The second was that a new family had moved to town early in December, comprising the Waynes—father, mother, a charming daughter of seventeen and three young children. As Moore passed their place he noted that it was all dark, the family probably absent at some local entertainment, and he caught the echo of a sound resembling the tipping over of a piece of furniture. Then from an open window a form protruded.

"Burglars!" muttered the sergeant, and made a dash for the presumable despoiler.

"Hold on!" spoke the latter excitedly. "It's all right."

"Oh, is it?" purred Moore derisively.

"What's that?" and he made a grab at the protruding pocket of the young man.

"If you'll allow me to explain," began the latter. "I know the people who live here."

"Oh, yes, very particular friends!" Cordially invited you to break into the house at any hour of the night! And this—a new muffler and a pair of gloves. Say, you come with me," and the sergeant marched his captive from the spot.

"If you'll only let me explain," pleaded the young man, but Moore was deaf, blind to all but duty. Fifteen

minutes later the captive found himself locked into a stone cellar, and the sergeant handed its key to his wife, saying:

"You might pass in a jug of water and a plate of bread to my catch through the window; it's got no sash to it. I'll drop around again soon."

The young man in retirement was pacing about in the dark and anathematizing his officious captor when Mrs. Moore timidly approached the window.

"Here's some water and a little food," she said, "so you won't suffer," and just as she passed the things in she uttered a shriek and crouched down trembling. Two men had suddenly appeared, real burglars this time.

"Oh, sir!" whispered the woman through the cellar window, "they may kill the children! And then there's all Tim's half yearly pay in the bureau! Please help me. Here's the key to the cellar door," and something tinkled on the floor. Something else then transpired. The released captive located and knocked down and tied hand and foot the prowler within the house. Then coming unawares upon the armed bandit outside he toppled him over, rendered him helpless, and seemed to enjoy the excitement of it all.

"I am Roscoe Walden and I am engaged to Ethel Wayne," he explained an hour later to the bewildered sergeant, after the latter had transferred the two criminals to limbo. "This is the first time I have visited their new home, and I got in surreptitiously to place a present on the Christmas tree as a surprise to my lady love. I don't want the Waynes to know I am in Plympton until after she finds it."

There was a rare spice of adventurous excitement for pretty Ethel in her devoted lover's unique experience when he recited the same the next morning. And meantime Sergeant Moore was gaining popularity and the community's good will by detailing his heroic act which had signalized Christmas eve in the apprehension of two desperate criminals who, but for him, might have had the entire town at their mercy.

Blouses Increase in Importance



An excursion through the shops in search of new blouses is as intriguing as an expedition after wild flowers. Where there is so much variety and beauty to be found there is an equal amount of zest in making selections. The autumn brought variety in styles, in materials, in methods of decorating the new blouses and, for several reasons, their place in the wardrobe is increased in importance. One of these reasons is the "high cost of dressing."

The suit blouse is not confined to tailored styles nowadays, but undertakes to fit a suit for many occasions. In the company of a handsome separate skirt, lovely blouses are able to face any occasion with assurance. The overblouse and the smock style are the important new features in the season's showings. In the overblouse, two materials or two colors of one material are used to make the blouse—as crepe georgette over chiffon, or net or satin. In the smock style the blouse has a peplum and a girdle, as shown in the figure at the right of the picture above. This particular model embodies several details of the mode in the flaring sleeves, the shape of the neck opening, the silk cord and tassels forming the girdle, and the management of the embroidered decoration. It is made of georgette crepe and embroidered with silk

floss. In place of silk cord and tassels, short girdles of gold or silver brocade ribbon add their brilliance to some of the models and gold or silver threads are introduced into silk embroidery, maintaining the season's devotion to rich, metallic decorations on about everything we wear. Another item to be noted is the inconspicuousness of fastenings; they are not apparent and leave us guessing as to how blouses are got into.

High-necked blouses are not as plentiful as others, but they are good style and favored by matrons, to whom they prove more becoming than round or "V"-shaped neck openings. A georgette blouse with high neck and long sleeves, at the left of the two models pictured, is carefully designed to prove becoming. It has shoulder yokes to which the body is gathered back and front, and a narrow plain vestee with groups of little buttons set at each side of it. Silk embroidery is responsible for a touch of rich-looking decoration, to which scintillating beads are often added in blouses for dressy wear.

Julia Bottomly

CHINESE WOMEN STUDY HEALTH

Three Doctors Return From
America to Begin Active Health
Campaign Among Women.

ALL AGENCIES COMBINE.

American Y. W. C. A. Will Support
Women's Part of Chinese Health
Campaign as Part of World
Service Program.

As a result of the Y. W. C. A. International Conference of Women Physicians, held during September and October, Chinese women are to have a far-reaching health program.

Dr. Ida Kahn, Dr. Li Bi-Cu and Dr. Dau, three of China's half hundred women physicians, who attended this



HIR IDA KAHN URGES CHINESE WOMEN TO WORK.

conference, are to take an active part in promoting this health program for women which will be the share of the Y. W. C. A. in the big health movement in China.

The funds for establishing these health centers, for demonstrations of how to care for babies, for health lectures for the women, for babies' dispensaries and for a general educational campaign, will be raised by the American Y. W. C. A. as part of its program of world service for women and girls in 1920.

Dr. Ida Kahn, in a recent appeal to modern Chinese women said, "Let our

women of education in Peking and elsewhere gather themselves together to work for the schools, Red Cross and Y. W. C. A., and everything else which bespeaks the betterment of the country. Instead of staying at home to play poker and 'sparrow,' and going out to attend endless dinners, tea parties and dances.

"Let us rally our forces and help the ship of state to move safely. One person cannot accomplish much, but one or two hundred millions of women can work wonders. Let us go back to a more Spartan-like simplicity of living and let us build up social service until every city in China is sanitary, every section of the town has its proper schools, and every child, whether boy or girl, is sent to such schools. True social service brings democracy in its train, and we who are citizens of a new republic can help to make it truly great by preaching and living democracy all the time. Why not learn to do our household duties, deeming it effeminate to be waited upon by maids and slave girls all the time?"

"The status of women in China, while leaving much to be desired, still is quite hopeful when we consider that she is just emerging into the sisterhood of the nations. Our men can depend upon us to bear the burdens of the day, for nowhere is there a more industrious, diligent and persevering womanhood than in China."

Dr. Kahn is lecturing in this country on the needs of her fellow country women, in the interests of the Y. W. C. A. Educational Campaign which plans to acquaint people with all phases of Y. W. C. A. work in the United States, South America, China, Japan, India and Europe. This educational campaign will be followed by an active effort to raise the \$3,000,000 needed for service for women throughout the world.

CHINESE WOMEN HAVE FINANCIAL ABILITY.

They Carried Y. W. C. A. Campaign "Over the Top."

Much has been said about the honesty and skill of the Chinese business man. The world has neglected to mention the financial ability of Chinese women. They proved this ability in the last financial campaign of the Y. W. C. A. in Tientsin.

Ordinarily three weeks are allowed in which to raise the budget by subscription after the finance committee has decided upon the sum necessary to carry on the work of the coming year. The Tientsin campaign was carried on entirely by Chinese women and broke all records by going over the top in ten days with a large surplus over the budget.

"Roughing It."

Hostess—Now, everybody, you'll have to drink your champagne out of Burgundy glasses, and the caviar hasn't come, but I know you don't mind roughing it.—Life.

FATHER JOHN SEMERIA



Father John Semeria arrived from Italy on the Dante Alighieri with a message to Americans from the war orphans of South Italy. He is here to solicit the aid of both Italians and Americans in the welfare work which he is carrying on for the thousands of children left fatherless and motherless by the war.

RADICAL AGITATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Legislative Investigation Shows Russian Reds Are Back of Great Soviet Plot.

New York, Dec. 10.—Radical agitation in this country with its resultant social unrest is not due to economic conditions, but to an organized, artificially stimulated movement under the inspiration of the Russian soviet government.

This opinion will be submitted to the New York legislature in an exhaustive report by the joint legislative committee, which has been investigating activities here since its organization last May, it was learned.

Three big groups of the radical element have been supplying the forces for wholesale dissemination of bolshevik propaganda throughout the depth and breadth of the land, the report will assert. The anarchist group, including the Union of Russian Workers and other organizations; the syndicalist group, the main body of which are the Industrial Workers of the World, and the communist group, including the communist party of America and the communist labor party.

In each of these groups the overthrow of government by illegal means, including violence, is the weapon urged upon the masses, the report will state.

New York city is one of the big headquarters for the organized movement, according to the report, with Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit and virtually every industrial center from the Atlantic to the Pacific harboring a headquarters for the radical campaign.

HIGH EFFICIENCY IN ARMY

Major General Haan, Director of War Plans Division, and Others Boost Educational System for Soldiers.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 11.—An army educational system that will place the American soldier on the highest plane of efficiency is the problem receiving main consideration of the convention at Camp Zachary Taylor of representatives of the army and educational institutions. "This is the first time the United States has made efforts to evolve a logical and systematic course of education for the army," said Maj. Gen. W. G. Haan, director of the war plans division, general staff, Washington. "In war or peace, the soldier eventually reaches a position where he must show qualities of leadership. Vocational and educational work is the easiest way to such an end."

68 REBEL PAPERS IN THE U. S.

That Number Openly Advocate Overthrow of the Government—Altogether 200 Are Radical.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Sixty-eight newspapers in the United States openly advocate armed revolution to overthrow the government. Twenty-eight of this number are published by the I. W. W. executive committee or controlled by the committee. Altogether 200 newspapers in various parts of the country can be classed as extraordinarily radical under the second-class mail regulations of the post office department.

These startling facts were given to the house judiciary committee by Representative Byrnes (Dem.) of South Carolina.

HIGHEST FIGURE ON RECORD

Spring Wheat Quoted at \$3.40 a Bushel on the Minneapolis 'Change.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 13.—After a steady climb for many weeks the best grade of spring wheat, No. 1 dark northern, equaled the highest figures ever recorded in this market's trading, selling for \$3.40 a bushel. Among other causes said to be responsible for this record figure is brisk demand by millers here, who are said to be considerably behind with their orders, including export demand.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

Kerby Knob

Kerby Knob, Dec. 14.—Rev. Van Winkle failed to fill his appointment at this place Saturday and Sunday. Some of our farmers are not thru with their corn gathering, and some are quite busy trying to get their tobacco ready for market.—Wilburn Collins and Mary Clemmons were united in marriage at the home of the bride, December 14th. They have the best wishes of their many friends.—Little Gertrude Collins is visiting Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Sparks a few days.

Clover Bottom

Glover Bottom, Dec. 15.—Walter Abrams moved to Ernest Hayes' place a few days ago.—Several people around here have sold their tobacco. It brought a very good price.—Arkey Abrams has been stripping tobacco for Dan Gentry near Berea.—Sammie Miller is at home from Hamilton, Ohio, for Christmas.—George Miller will move to Madison county the first of the year, where he has rented a farm.—Ernest Hayes is planning on moving to Illinois in a short time.—Green Abrams has moved to the Isaac Durham place.—H. N. Dean attended the inauguration of Governor Morrow.—Everybody is killing hogs and getting ready for Christmas.

Carico

Carico, Dec. 15.—Mrs. Sam Noe is very poorly at this writing.—There was a tide in the river Saturday.—George Roberts and Bill Daugherty of Cooksburg were visiting at Sam Roberts' Saturday and Sunday.—G. Reynolds, who has been bleeding at the lungs, is better at present and plans to go to London to consult a doctor.—We have our first snow of the season.—Ed Roberts is getting ready to go to Harlan county to work this winter.—We have had two of the coldest nights of the season.—Irvin Smith has moved to his new home at Parrott.—Hog killing is the order of the day here.—E. D. Herald is having good success with his school at Flatop.—The mail was delayed on account of high water last week.—Void Woods is planning to go to Indiana at once.

Parrot

Parrot, Dec. 14.—We were visited today with the first snow of the season.—Clark Cunagin is selling goods again at his old stand at Letter Box.—W. H. Wolfe traded his goods for Lewis Cunagin's farm. Mr. Cunagin has moved them to McKee, where he will sell.—A girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Harris recently, named Lucy May.—R. H. Johnson, of Annville, was at Peoples several days last week, doing dental work.—David Gabbard has moved to his new home in Laurel county, recently purchased from Murphy.—Henry Dalton went to London last week on business.—Elbert Baker returned to Indianapolis last week, after a short visit with home folks.—Judge W. F. Johnson sold his home place to Dan May for twenty-five hundred dollars.—Rev. Pearl Hacker failed to fill his appointment at Letter Box, Saturday and Sunday.—John Johnson has moved back to this place from Hamilton, Ohio.—Steve Gabbard took his tobacco to Richmond last week to put on the market.—Bob McDowell has come back from Illinois.—Ethel, Sue, and Goldie Games were visiting at Scott Tussey's last Sunday.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Disputanta

Disputanta, Dec. 15.—Wednesday morning, December 10, at 3 o'clock, the death angel visited the home of A. T. Abney and took from him his beloved wife, Nancy B. Abney, aged 65 years, 5 months and 2 days. She had been in poor health for some time, but her friends were shocked to hear of her sudden death. She leaves an aged companion, seven children: Mrs. J. W. Anglin and Mrs. J. E. McGuire, of

Paint Lick, R. J. Abney, Sr., of Berea, Mrs. W. H. Stephens, of Rockford, Mrs. T. C. Hall, Mrs. O. M. Payne, and R. T. Abney, of this place, thirty-four grand children, sixteen great grand children, and a host of friends to mourn her loss. She was a member of the Baptist church, joining at New Hope 38 years ago, and then as a charter member in the organization of Macedonia church. She was a good woman, ever ready to help in time of need. Her remains were laid to rest near the Macedonia church house. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. George Childress of Brodhead. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the lonely husband and children in their sad bereavement.

Rockford

Rockford, Dec. 14.—Hog killing time is all the go. There is some cholera on the creek, none thru this section.—All tobacco raisers are very busy stripping. Some have already sold their crops to pinhookers; most of them lost money. Tobacco is very good.—Tom Johnson sold his crop for 73 cents straight.—J. E. Hullett has moved to Malesoner. We miss him very much, as he was a good neighbor.—Mr. Hullett and Cecil Linville have moved in the house vacated by Mr. Bullen.—J. J. Bullen has moved in what is known as the Soddie house.—Row Rowlett has moved to his father's farm.—Thomas Croucher has moved to his new farm.—We are having some cold weather at this time.—R. G. Lutes went to Berea on business.—Wm. Rich has purchased a half interest in a saw-mill, known as Big Four, and is planning to begin sawing lumber soon.—George Painter is grading tobacco for J. W. Todd and others.

Gray Hawk

Gray Hawk, Dec. 15.—The wet weather seems to be broken by a good big snow. This week will be regular hog killing week.—Everybody is getting ready for a good time for Christmas.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Evans a girl; baby and mother doing fine.—Thomas Hayes has been to Lexington this week with a bunch of fine hounds and found sale for them.—Samuel Begley is at home for a few days this week.

Boone

Boone, Dec. 15.—The Rev. Gooch filled his regular appointment at the Baptist church Saturday night and Sunday with small attendance, on account of bad weather.—Huston Gadd, of Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, is visiting his father W. M. Gadd, at this place.—Walter and Louis Wren made a business trip to Richmond one day last week.—Mrs. Laura Stroule, of Covington, was visiting her mother, Mrs. Bill Taylor, Saturday and Sunday.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wren, a fine baby girl, named Ruth.—Mr. and Mrs. Tom Johnson and family are moving to their home in Ohio. We are sorry to give them up.—Mrs. Geneva Browning is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Georgia Hardin, of Hamilton, Ohio.—Let us, everybody, subscribe for The Citizen for our New Year, as it is our home paper and so interesting.

MADISON COUNTY

Big Hill

Big Hill, Dec. 15.—Little Russell McKeehan, who has had pneumonia, is able to stir around in his room.—Mrs. Lydia Abrams is improving slowly.—Mrs. Jalia Hayes from Saffilo, Ind., is spending a few days at her father-in-law, Mr. Philip Hayes, after which she expects to visit her sister near London, Ky.—Pinhookers are riding day and night, trying to buy tobacco which is selling at a good price.—Following is the honor-roll of Miss Lucy Hayes' pupils at Pilot Knob school: First Grade—Hansford Settle, Roy Neely, Woodrow Wilson, Katy Parker, Nannie Parker,

Willie Green. Second Grade—Andy Jones, William Withers, China Cruse, Mark Parker, Ada Nealey, James Lovet, Chester Maupin. Third Grade—Gilmer Wilson, Russell McKeehan, Mike Parker, Russell Parker, Ruby Carrier, Tommy Hudson, Evie Parker, Susie Parker. Fifth and Sixth Grades—Pearl Chasteen, Charley Parker, Raymond Parker, Lydia Cruse, Mayben Wilson, Guy Nealey, Sherman Casteel, Frances Hazelwood, Edith Wilson, Lydia Parker, Amy Hudson, Docia Parker, Gladys Carrier, Beulah Maupin, Dorothy Green. Seventh and Eighth Grades—Verna Carrier, Clara Hudson, Clara Green, Maggie Green, Elsie Wilson, Opal Simpson, Mary Dees, Jason Settle, Vernon Fowler, Roy Abrams, Earl Chasteen, Stella Maupin, Rose Dees.

Coyle

Coyle, Dec. 15.—Mr. and Mrs. Elgie Lake visited Mrs. Lake's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Glossip, Saturday night and Sunday.—Irvin Richardson, of Panola, has moved to the Jake Yates' farm.—Tom Glossip visited relatives on Red Lick a few days last week.—Miss Lelah Gooch was with home folks from Friday until Monday.—Horace Cox is buying turkeys for the Xmas market, paying 33 cents per pound.—Success to The Citizen and its many readers.

Blue Lick

Snow has come at last.—Most of the farmers who raised tobacco have sold and realized splendid returns in high prices for their crops.—Blue Lick tobacco has broken all records of previous years in both quantity and quality. "The best on the market" is the general verdict of buyer and salesman.—Wade Lewis raised a small crop on a steep hillside. He had about two acres. It brought \$1,135.00. Many others have realized \$500.00 per acre.

Panola

Panola, Dec. 13.—Robert Lake, and wife of Coyle were here on business Thursday.—Mr. Wade Shifflett, of Franklin, Ohio, is visiting friends and relatives here.—Nathan Cole bought a farm near Vogel for the sum of \$1,000.—Clifford Bicknell, of Illinois, is visiting his brother near this place.—Ernest Covington, of Brassfield, has moved to the Richardson property.—Luther Walton passed through here Tuesday on his way home from Ravenna, where he has been at work for some time.—Several from this place attended court day at Irvine, Monday.

Panola

Panola, Dec. 15.—Tobacco men are realizing good prices for their Burley tobacco in the Richmond market, some averaging as high as \$86 per cwt.—Mrs. Eliza Elliott left for Toledo, Ohio, on the 8th to make her home with her youngest daughter, Elizabeth Kaiser. We regret very much to give her up.—Nathan Cole has purchased a tract of land on Drowning Creek from Robert Lakes, consideration \$1,000.—Wickliffe Kindred continues quite ill at the home of his brother, David, near Dreyfus.—Clark Johnson has moved to his farm that he recently purchased near Jenks.—Stanley Isaacs has moved from near Richmond to Red Lick.—Ewell Bicknell sold about one-half of an acre of tobacco on the Richmond market for \$84.

GARRARD COUNTY

Harmony

Harmony, Dec. 15.—Mrs. Josh Jones and Mrs. T. J. Stigall are both on the sick list.—Mat Baker has sold his knob farm to Mr. Green, consideration \$1,250; also Hamp McQuerry has sold his knob place to John Helton for \$1,000.—John Baker has moved to the place that he recently bought from Ed Johnson.—J. C. Wilson and G. B. Colson are in Mississippi to buy farms.—Mrs. W. M. C. Hutchins is visiting Mrs. Kate Jones today, who is on the sick list.—Boney Adams was a guest of Josh Jones and family last Sunday.—The people in this neighborhood are busy trying to get the remainder of their tobacco stripped and ready for market. What has been sold has brought a good price.—Miss Hazel Collett was a visitor at Mrs. W. M. C. Hutchins Friday night.—Success to The Citizen.

Bryantsville

Bryantsville, Dec. 14.—Mrs. James Durham is ill at this writing.—Miss Norma Berns Montgomery left Monday for Paris, where she has accepted a position as toll operator.—The sale of R. K. Swope was well attended; everything sold high.—Miss Margaret Crousehorn is expected home to spend the holidays.—R. K. Swope and family will leave for Aberdeen, Miss., this week, to make their future home.—Louis Broddus, Miss Mary Bell Holcomb and Mrs. B. H. Holcomb were in Danville, Friday, shopping.—S. W. Holcomb and James Green were in Lexington last Wednesday on business.

ness.—Misses Martha and Margaret Curtis visited their grandmother at Buckeye last week.—Mrs. Rhoda Wylie, Ethel and Earl Wylie were in Danville, Friday, shopping.—Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Swope, of Lancaster, had as their guest, Sunday, from this place: Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Swope and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Swope.—Edwin Wylie, who has been in Hamilton, Ohio, has returned home.

Witt

Witt, Dec. 12.—Circuit Court is in session at Irvine this week.—There is quite a lot of corn to be gathered.—There is some corn that the water has been over the third time.—Robert Thomas and family have been very sick with measles. They are getting along nicely now.—The school at Wisemantown will close December 24.—Mr. and Mrs. Mason Witt are getting ready to go to Illinois to make their home.—Miss Mary Winn returned home Monday, after a few days at Moberley.

ESTILL COUNTY

Ironmound

Ironmound, Dec. 15.—We have been having rainy weather for the past few weeks, but are having real winter weather now.—Miss Verna Elita Sparks has been on the sick list for quite a while, but is slowly improving.—Cricket Lackie died October 29. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss.—Miss Dortha Smithers returned home Tuesday, after a visit to her relatives at this place.—Bryant Moore and family are going to move into the house with W. F. Fielder, soon.—Best luck to The Citizen.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Travelers Rest

Travelers Rest, Dec. 15.—The big tide Saturday was followed Saturday night by the first snow of the season, which was two inches deep.—A good many people from here attended the "holiness" meeting at Vincent the past week.—Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Gabbard moved into J. H. Botner's house below Travelers Rest.—Sigsbee Scott is traveling in Dudley Wilson's place, this week, for E. L. Martin, of Lexington.—There will be a Christmas tree and an entertainment at the Travelers Rest school house on Wednesday before Christmas.—Several from here attended church at Vincent Friday night and got water bound and did not get home until Sunday.—James Young has been remodeling Mrs. Joe Herd's house.—W. P. Minter has been remodeling S. A. Caudell's house.—James Childs now has his water-mill ready for grinding again.

POWELL COUNTY

Vaughn's Mill

Vaughn's Mill, Dec. 15.—First snow of the season fell here Saturday night.—Most everybody here has butchered their hogs; no meat lost up to this time.—Goebel Bush has recovered from a case of red measles.—The past week was the scene of another tide in Red river, this being the fourth tide in six weeks. The last tide did little or no damage, as the first one swept corn and fodder almost clean along the stream.—A couple of men from the East were on Black Creek last week leasing land at \$25 per acre, in view of setting up an enterprise near Clay City to manufacture oil from slate rock. The parties leased five hundred acres of slate rock farms at the above price and that is considerably more than much of the land would bring for farming purposes.—Brilla, the second child of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Saster, was severely burned about the body and face the past week, by falling into an open fire-place. At first the burns were thought would prove fatal, but at present the child is resting well and will recover.—Miss Viola McKnight, student of Berea College, is expected home to spend the coming holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McKnight.—The widow of the late D. P. Ross, of near Stanton, died December 1st, at an advanced age of 86 years.—Hubert Burgen, of this place, and Miss Rosa McKinney, of Spout Spring, were married on Thanksgiving Day. They will reside with the bride's widowed mother at Spout Spring.—H. H. Harrison, County Agent and Superintendent of Schools Dudley Caudell, accompanied by Mr. Feltner, of London, visited our free school Friday, giving a nice display of stereopticon views pertaining to farm life and a good lecture in connection. While here they organized a pig and canning club, with a very good membership for a beginning.—This will be our last correspondence before Christmas, so we say to one and all, A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, we trust will be yours.

FIRST AID

(Continued from Page Six)

trouble is, even after the disease is well developed. Until a new standard of professional ethics is adopted by a surprisingly large number of doctors that impel them to be frank and honest with their patients, we shall continue to have a high death rate from this terrible scourge.

6. Absence of any adequate facilities for caring for the people who become ill: There are no free sanitariums in the mountains, and only a few private hospitals. The State ought to help establish district and county sanitariums.

Where Does It Come From?

It is caused by a tiny seed or germ that thrives best in dark, sunless places. This gets into the glands of the throat and produces Scrofula; gets in the joints and produces White Swelling; it gets in the lungs and causes consumption; gets in a child's bowels and destroys its life with tuberculosis of the intestines. Whatever we may call it, it is the same disease that merely attacks different parts of the body.

How to Avoid It

1. Know the facts about it. Here they are:

(a) It is highly contagious. One person may easily catch it from another, or from a cat, a dog, or cow's milk.

(b) It is not inherited. The fact that it gets in a family and affects nearly every one is no evidence that it is inherited. A bad cold or the measles will do that.

(c) It can be cured.

(d) No medicine, pills, or tonics will cure it. Advertized cures are false.

2. Stay away from careless patients. Many people cough and spit constantly without using handkerchief or spit-box, drink water from the family dipper, mingle freely and carelessly with other people. Each on the average gives it to five other people.

3. Sleep with windows open summer and winter. Whenever people can be persuaded that night air is a good disinfectant, the ravages of the disease will be greatly diminished.

4. Keep up the general health of the body with good food, sleep, rest and temperate habits. Alcohol and tobacco poison are two things that help make the body ready for the growth of consumption seed.

How to Cure It

1. Find out definitely whether or not you have it. If you are annoyed by a persistent cough and general weakness with slight feverish condition, see the doctor at once. If he does not know, or if he avoids the direct question, write to Dr. A. T. McCormack, 6th and Main Street, Louisville, Ky., and tell him you want to have an examination for tuberculosis. He will make the examination free and will tell you frankly the results. Don't delay.

2. Act on the advice of Dr. McCormack and your family physician. Act at once.

3. Live and sleep outdoors. If you have means, you should go to a good sanatorium for treatment.

If you do not have means to go away, don't get discouraged. Build a shelter with three sides closed in, on a hill near your home, where air and sunshine are abundant. Live in this shack night and day. Screen out mosquitoes and flies, and put on more cover when cold. Kentucky air is as good as that at Colorado Springs or Asheville.

4. Eat plenty of eggs, milk, boiled beef, vegetables, wholesome bread. Don't fry the food but cook it by the boiling process.

5. Sleep and rest. Don't get impatient and try to hurry the healing process. Weeks and months, or perhaps years, will be necessary to effect a cure. Persist and you will win with life and health.

6. Let medicine alone.

7. Keep cheerful and hopeful. One of the finest remedies nature has is a cheerful, sunny disposition.

These remedies—fresh air, sleep, rest, plenty of wholesome food, good cheer, sunshine—are the only things known to the medical world that will cure consumption. Other things the doctors will prescribe help, but these cure.

Clinton.—The garage at the home of Joe Ed Jackson, in West Clinton, burned, together with a seven passenger Mitchell automobile. Loss estimated at \$1,700, with \$1,275 insurance.

KENTUCKY NEWS

(Continued from page one)

Maysville.—Twelve thousand dollars was subscribed here for the Baptist \$75,000,000 fund, \$1,000 over Maysville's quota.

Crab Orchard.—A valuable mule belonging to J. T. Rigby wheeled against the end of a cornstalk and was stabbed to death.

Cynthiana.—Major Ben Conner, Paris representative of a New York law firm, is here from France for a visit to his sisters.

Prestonburg.—Tucker Buskirk, who was sentenced to a year in the penitentiary for shooting Perry Crider, has been granted a pardon.

Henderson.—The widow of Boyd Jordan, tenant, for whose killing W. C. Trigg was acquitted, filed suit against him for \$10,000 damages.

Maysville.—A large crowd gathered on the bank to witness the immersion of three converts by the Rev. J. E. Reed, in the Ohio river.

Henderson.—Junius Taylor, tobacco dealer, died from injuries received when he fell down stairs at the home of Jack James, near Zion.

Winchester.—Night thieves visited the farm of Frank Rogers, near Wade's Mill, slaughtered two 300-pound hogs and carried away the meat.

Versailles.—Many telephone poles were blown down in the county, particularly on the Shrokey Ferry pike, and the service was demoralized.

Hopkinsville.—Falling into a ditch at the Virginia street school building while at play, little Mabel Weaver sustained a fracture of both arms.

Frankfort.—Rural Supervisor Chapman urges counties to levy the maximum tax 'for schools as the only means of raising teachers' salaries.

Falmouth.—M. Turney, of Cynthiana, paid E. R. Colbert \$245 for a span of mules and bought another span from Miss Flora Bradford at \$400.

Lancaster.—A tobacco warehouse being built by Joe Speith was wrecked by the wind, and a cottage in course of construction was badly damaged.

Lexington.—Hal Price Headley bought the Beaumont farm, 800 acres, from his father for \$163,000, increasing his land interests to 1,300 acres.

Winchester.—The \$15,000 damage suit of R. B. Scott's administrator vs. C. W. Vermillion, whose auto killed the aged man, will be tried at this term.

Georgetown.—Snapp & Paton, Rudolph's Mills, sold a crop of tobacco to J. F. Young, of Paris, at 75 cents a pound, to be delivered immediately.

Whitesburg.—Frank Fields, son of S. H. Fields, of Whitesburg, fell from the walls of the Back-Combs building, on Main street, and was badly injured.

Winchester.—Charles Green, former soldier, pleaded guilty to forging a check on Sol Bloomfield for \$29 and was given a year in the penitentiary.

Williamstown.—A Central Kentucky syndicate which has secured an option on Carlisle Springs property, plans the erection of a hotel to cost \$700,000.

Paducah.—Prices for leaf mounted to \$28, \$16 being low, and lugs brought from \$8 to \$12, the figures being higher than last year's dark tobacco range.

Manchester.—John Mahan, University of Kentucky graduate recently discharged from the army, has been appointed farm demonstrator of Clay county.

Hickman.—Isaac Shuff, one of the leading farmers of this section, brought into the city several sprigs of wheat which were each badly infested with the young larvae of the Hessian fly.

Ashland.—Generosity of Otto Hammonds, who gave one friend four dozen pairs of hose, caused his arrest in connection with extensive thefts of valuable goods from the C. & O. freight house.

Danville.—With chisel and hammer, burglars attempted to steal the safe of Stout's Theater, cutting away the woodwork. Failing, they damaged the lock to the extent of \$150, but did not open it.

Bowling Green.—By a vote of 77 to 17, citizens of the Rockfield, Pleasant Hill and Union Grove districts decided to consolidate schools at Rockfield and work on a new building will be commenced in the spring.

Danville.—L. J. Taylor, who suffered a broken leg in the fall of his plane here ten days ago, was well enough to be taken to his home at Libertyville, Illinois.

Harrodsburg.—Mrs. Bettie Redwitz has received word that her son, Otto, sustained serious injuries to his leg when he fell through an elevator shaft at Winston-Salem, N. C.

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